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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Petitions Presented and Referred—The Amended Georgia Reconstruction Bill—HOUSE: Large Number of Bills Presented — Virginia Reconstruction—The New York Gold Bubble on the 21st-27th September—Cuban Recognition—Bill to Repeal the Civil Tenure-of-Office Act—States that have Ratified the 15th Amendment—Republican and Democratic Sinners, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1869.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented and referred as follows:

From Thomas Jefferson Randolph, executor of Thomas Jefferson, asking the return of certain private papers now in the possession of the State Department.

From lawyers of Galveston, Texas, setting forth that Judge Watraus, of that district, has been disabled by paralysis, and the necessity for the appointment of an additional Judge.

In favor of the recognition of Cuba, and for the relief of political disturbances.

Mr. CARPENTER from the Committee on Judiciary, reported Mr. Morton's bill to perfect the reconstruction of Georgia, with amendments.

The bill, as amended, provides for convening the Legislature on a certain day, to be named by the Governor. Its organization shall be effected by summoning all persons elected to the General Assembly of the State, as appears by the proclamation of General Meade, dated June 25th, 1868, and excluding all persons ineligible under the 14th amendment. No person shall be refused a seat in the Legislature on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The President is authorized to employ, on the application of the Governor, the military and naval forces of the United States to enforce the provisions of this act. Finally, it is provided that the Legislature of Georgia shall be regarded as provisional only until the further action of Congress.

Mr CORBIT introduced a bill to fund the maturing debt of the United States by a self-funding bond. Appropriately referred.

After the introduction of a number of bills and resolutions, among them, one by Mr. CARPENTER, declaring that the Spanish gunboats should not be allowed to leave.

Mr. DRAKE took the floor, and read a long argument in support of his bill denying jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in cases involving the Constitutionality of the acts of Congress.

After the presentation and proper reference of other bills and resolutions, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were introduced and referred: One to amend the currency act; one to establish the franking privilege; one to provide a free system of national banking, and one to repeal the act of 1865 extending the jurisdiction of the United States District Court to cases on the lakes and navigable waters connected therewith, and to provide for the construction of the Niagara ship canal; also a joint resolution for the admission of Virginia, as pending in the Reconstruction Committee; bills were also introduced for the relief of the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812; granting pensions to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812. Also granting universal amnesty, and making appropriations to improve the navigation of the pass A l'Outre and south west pass in Louisiana; to amend the national currency act; to amend the acts relating to the franking privilege; to provide for the payment of loyal citizens of Tennessee for Quartermasters and Commissary stores taken by the Federal troops; to facilitate the settlement of the public lands by freedmen; to amend the act of April 9th, 1866, to protect all persons in their civil rights, and for the means of their vindication; relative to swamp lands in Indiana; establishing a uniform system of naturalization; authorizing the building of a railroad from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Ottawa, Illinois; to define the manner of paying pensions; to repeal the act for taking the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States; making an appropriation for erection of a building for the postoffice and custom house at Port Huron, Michigan; to amend the Act of May 12th, 1864, granting railroad lands to Iowa, and to grant lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from O'Brien county, Iowa, to the Missouri river, in Wisconsin; to divide the district of Wisconsin into two judicial districts; to vacate and for the sale of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon. Also granting lands to aid in the construcitn of railroads and telegraph lines from the Columbia river to Great Salt Lake; to provide for a building for the use of the revenue and judicial offices of the United States at Leavenworth, Kansas. Also for withholding money from the American Indians holding white captives.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, presented the following bill, heretofore introduced by Mr. Farnsworth, also a member of the same Committee:

WHEREAS, The people of Virginia have adopted a constitution, Republican in form, and have in all respects complied with the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled an act authorizing the submission of the constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers, provided by said constitution, and members of Congress, approved April 10th, 1869, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

The following is proposed as a substitute by Mr. PAINE, of the Reconstruction Committee:

WHEREAS, The people of Virginia have adopted a Constitution, Republican in form, and have in all respects complied with the requirements of the several acts of Congress providing for the reconstruction of the late rebel States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER introduced the following:

WHEREAS, The people of Virginia have adopted a constitution, republican in form, and by its provisions assuring the equality of rights in all citizens of the United States before the law, and in all respects complied with the requirements of the several acts of Congress providing for the reconstruction of the late insurrectionary States; and

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has received assurances, and are assured that the people of Virginia, especially those heretofore in insurrection against the United States, have renounced all claim of any right to secession in a State, and that they are now well disposed toward the government of the United States, and will support and defend the constitution thereof, and will carry out the provisions of the constitution submitted under the reconstruction acts of Congress, and ratified by the people of Virginia, in the letter and spirit; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

These several propositions were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, who meet Tuesday morning, and ordered the printing.

Bills were also introduced to vacate Fort Dakota military reservation.

Mr. PETERS offered a resolution declaring that the sentiment of the House accords with the opinion expressed in the President's Message, that a renewal of the treaty of reciprocity with the British Provinces would be wholly in favor of the British producer, and should not, in our present condition, be favorable considered.

Mr. COX moved to table the resolution, which the House refused—yeas, 42; nays, 129—generally a party vote; and then the resolution was adopted.

Mr. DAVES offered a concurrent resolution for the adjournment of the two Houses from Wednesday, December 22d, to Wednesday, January 5th. Agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to prepare and report a bill forthwith to place the taxation of income derived from United States bonds by holders thereof on the same ground as now provided for the payment of taxation of the income from railroads and other corporation bonds; that is, that a five per cent. income tax shall be deducted from the interest on all Government bonds paid by the United States to holders thereof.

Mr. PETERS moved to lay the resolution on the table, but afterward withdrew it, giving notice that if the previous question were not seconded he would move to refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The previous question was not seconded, and Mr. FARNSWORTH rising to debate, the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. WOOD offered resolutions declaring that the laws giving exclusive privileges or enjoyments to particular classes or professions are unequal, unjust, and in violation of the Constitution, and that a protective tariff is of that class of legislation.

The previous question was not seconded, and Mr. GARFIELD rising to debate, the resolution went over.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House whether, in his judgment, any further legislation was necessary to enable the Executive to secure a more perfect neutrality in any struggle between European powers and its American colony, whenever the latter is seeking in good faith, by revolution, to assert the right of self-government, to the end that the hospitality and privileges of the ports of the United States may not be extended to either party to the prejudice and exclusion of the others.

The previous question was not seconded, and Mr. Wood rising to debate, the resolution went over.

Mr. COX offered a resolution declaring, as a quotation from the President's message, that among the evils growing out of the late civil war, is that of an irredeemable currency; that it is one of the highest duties of the Government to secure the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed unvarying value; that that implies to return to a specie basis; that no subs itute for it can be devised, and it should be commenced now and reached at the earliest moment possible. The previous question was not seconded, and several members rising to debate, the resolution went over.

Mr. FOX offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the causes that lead to the unusual and extraordinary fluctuations in the New York gold markets, from the 21st to the 27th of September, 1869, and especially to inquire if the President, Secretary of the Treasury, or any other officer of the Government, was in any manner interested in causing such fluctuations. The previous question was not seconded—yeas, 40; nays 97, and Mr. Benjamin rising to debate, the resolution went over.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. SCHENCK asked the unanimous consent to have that resolution modified, referring the whole question to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and omitting any offensive allusion to any one.

Mr. FOX said he would accept that proposition.

The SPEAKER intimated to Mr. Schenck that he should modify the resolution in the manner he desired.

Mr. FOX said he did not understand the resolution was to be modified.

The SPEAKER—It will be referred as a whole and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. He, therefore, withdrew his consent.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the rules were suspended, and he then offered the modified resolution offered by Mr. Schenck, and adopted by this House as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be authorized and instructed to investigate the causes that led to the unusual and extraordinary fluctuation in the gold market of the city of New Yrok from the 21st to the 27th of September, 1869, and that the Committee report at its earliest convenience, and be inpowered to send for persons and papers.

Mr. WOOD moved to suspend the rules so that the petition from 72,384 citizens of the State of New York might be presented to the House and read. It was a very extraordinary petition, he said, perhaps the largest ever presented to Congress, and he thought it ought to be read. The reading would commit no body to the propositions contained in it. It seemed to him the sufferings of the Cuban people in the cause of liberty and equal rights entitle them to the consideration and sympathy of Congress. He thought the struggle of that people for independence and equal rightschallenged the highest esteem, and that it would be unbecoming the American Congress to refuse to listen to the petition of the people of New York asking that a million of people, almost within the American borders, who are struggling for liberty and life, should be heard.

The SPEAKER asked if there was any objections.

Mr. FARNSWORTH objeted.

The rules were suspended, and the petition presented, read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The petition read as follows:

To the Honorable, the Congress of the United States: We, the citizens of the American Union, in behalf of the principles written in our charter of national independence, in the name of the liberty and sovereignty of people struggling to be free, respectfully petition that your honorable body do accord to Cuba, the rights of a belligerent power, and at once recognize the independence of her sons from the tyranny of a foreign yoke, which, for more than a year they have maintained unaided, by the triumph of their arms.

Several bills to remove political disabilities were introduced and referred.

Mr. PAINE offered a resolution reciting the claim that the retrocession of the county of Alexandria to the State of Virginia by act of July 9, 1846, and by a subsequent proclamation of President Polk, was unconstitutional and void, and that Lewis McKenzie, claiming a seat in the House as a representative from the 7th Congressional district of Virginia, he being a citizen of Alexandria, is ineligible because he is not a citizen of Virginia, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether such retrocession was unconstitutional and void.

The resolution gave rise to considerable discussion, being opposed by Messrs. Logan, Schenck, and other members.

Mr. PAINE intimated that the opposition of Mr. Logan was prompted by a desire of removal of the Capital, which intimation Mr. Logan contradicted, asserting he had not thought of the removal of the Capital in connection with his opposition to the resolution.

Mr. SCHENCK ridiculed the idea of an opinion of the Judiciary Committee affecting the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of a law that had been on the statute book for twenty-three or twenty four years, and that had been acknowledged by all branches of the Government. Finally, after considerable debate, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. ALLISON offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in reference to the completion of the improvement of the Desmoines and Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River.

Mr. ASPER offered a resolution directing the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to consider and report upon the erection of suitable buildings at St. Joseph, Mo., for the postoffice, United States Courts, &c.

Mr. BATES introduced a bill to refund to the States of Massachusetts and Maine the interest paid by them on advances to the United States, and to provide for the defence of the northwestern frontier. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. SARGENT offered a joint resolution that a million acres of fertile lands in the State of California, formerly reserved for the Southern Pacific Railroad, recently restored by the Secretary of the Interior, by an order to take effect at thirty days' notice, will be immediately entered by speculators at private entry, to the exclusion of settlers, unless further legislation is had, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the execution of his said orders until the subject is considered by this Congress. The joint resolution passed.

Mr. MOORE, Illinois, offered a resolution reciting the fact that certain naval officers complained they had been overlooked and ignored in advancement to rank, and desiring the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of officers removed by their high rank from all personal interest in the question, to examine the cases complained of, and to report their conclusion for such action by the Executive and Congress as may seem proper. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. COX offered a resolution reciting that it is advisable to modify the taxation and tariff in cases where unjust and burdensome discrimination exist by the present law, and instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill at once entirely repealing the unjust and burdensome tariff on coal; for the prompt action of the House, and for the relief of the households of the country.

Mr. DICKEY objected.

Mr. COX moved to suspend the rules. The rules were not suspended.

Mr. STOUGHTON asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the payment of bounty for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Objection was made.

Mr. KELLY offered the following resolutions, which, on motion of Mr. Schofield, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the United States Government does not consider itself bound by the treaties made by foreign powers among themselves imposing restrictions and charges upon the passage of vessels of war or commerce through the seas or straits connecting the seas, and that the President be requested to instruct the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States to procure the perfect freedom of navigation for all classes of vessels of war or commerce in all parts of the world.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to offer a resolution in regard to the survey and sale of lands heretofore received as mineral lands.

Mr. SARGENT objected.

Mr. SHANKS offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire as to the necessity of providing by law for the prohibition of the entries of public lands by persons in open hostility to the laws of the United States, and directing the Commissioner of the Land Office to prepare such a bill, etc. This is intended to prevent the entry of public lands by the Mormons.)

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate copies of any correspondence with the American Minister at Madrid, referring to Cuba, together with any instructions to that minister, and copies of any correspondence with the Spanish Government relating to the same question. Adopted.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the repeal of the civil tenure act. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

Message from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State of the States that have ratified the 15th Constitutional amendment. The report enumerates the following States as those from which official notice of such ratification had been received up to December: Missouri, (declared,) 30 to 27, and Tennessee, (declared,) 25 to 24; Nebraska, (declared,) 19 to 9; Nevada, (declared,) 15 to 7; Benjamin rising to debate, the resolution went over.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. SCHENCK asked the unanimous consent to have that resolution modified, referring the whole question to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and omitting any offensive allusion to any one.

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The SPEAKER intimated to Mr. Schenck that he should modify the resolution in the manner he desired.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

State of Affairs in Ireland—Portions Declared in a State of Insurrection—Additional Troops to be Sent There—The Writ of Habeas Corpus to be Suspended—The French Budget—Trial of Rev. Gurney—Treaty Ratified—Speech of the Emperor Francis Joseph—Trouble Brewing in Portugal—Commercial and Marine News.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 12—*Evening.*—Her Majesty's Ministers held three Cabinet meetings during the week. The present critical condition of public affairs in Ireland with the state of the island generally, was considered, and debated at length. At the last meeting it was resolved to proclaim the county of Tipperary, in the province of Munster, with portions of the county and city of Londonderry, in Ulster, as being in a state of insurrection, as described in the late acts of Parliament providing therefor, and so empowering them to act.

Five thousand additional troops will be dispatched immediately to Ireland, increasing the total force of the regular army there to about thirty thousand men. This is to meet the emergency at present.

On the assembling of Parliament on the 10th of January, a bill will be immediately introduced to empower the Government to suspend the act of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, by executive order, not waiting for an act of the Legislature when it is deemed necessary for the public safety to do so.

LONDON, December 13.—The trial of Rev. Gurney and others, commenced at Guild Hall this morning. Mr. Kennedy opened for the prosecution. Chief Justice Cockburn presided.

News is received from Pekin that the treaty between Great Britain and China, negotiated by Mr. Burlingame, has been ratified by the Chinese government.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, December 13.—The Emperor Francis Joseph opened the Reichstrath to-day with a speech. He favored a conciliatory course in dealing with the late Dalmatia insurrection; dwelt upon the peaceful appearance of European affairs with satisfaction, and declared that the Austrian Empire was on excellent relations with all foreign powers, even on a point which had momentarily caused anxiety—that between the Sultan of the Mahometan Bank of the Commonwealth and Gray lasted until six o'clock in the afternoon, Friday. No steps were taken to arrest Gray, as he protested his innocence, and threw the whole thing on Blackwell. On Saturday Gray made his appearance on the street, and borrowed some additional amounts of money on more altered certificates, including $20,000 from the Mechanics Bank. Many others have also been suffered by the operations of Gray & Co. in amounts ranging from $20,000 to $65,000. The following are among the firms reported as having made loans to Gray & Co.: Hough & Co., part of these securities are good, or which are forged, is unknown: Howes & Macy, $1,000: Brown & Laveridge, $10,000; Vermily & Co., $50,000, Mechanics Bank, $30,000; Coleman & Benedict, $18,000; J. W. Ewell & Co., $7,000; C. F. Scott, $8,000. Gray & Co. are reported to have had $15,000 in bank on Friday night, and $100,000 in bonds on hand. They were supposed to be doing a fine business. The money they received on these securities they are supposed to have mainly invested in the stock of the Quartz Hill Mining Company. Their office was the headquarters of the operators in this stock; and they were understood to be manipulators of it. Neither Gray nor Pratt have been seen since Saturday, and the Stock Exchange has offered a reward of $5,000 for their apprehension.

The monition issued by the U. S. District Attorney to Marshal Harlan in the case of the recent libel upon thirty Spanish gunboats, will be returned by the Marshal to-morrow, and no attempt will be offered to the departure of the vessels when ready. Fifteen are now in the stream taking on coal and provisions. Two are coppering in East river dry docks, and thirteen lie at the foot of Thirteenth street, in the North river. A rumor that two have sailed is not yet authenticated. The remaining fifteen boats have obtained their machinery but are not yet finished. They will not be ready to sail for two or three weeks.

CHICAGO.

Another Suicide—Warning to Youth to Shun the Haunts of Vice—Successor to Bishop Duggan—The Constitutional Convention—Theatrical Trouble.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, December 13.—A young man named John F. Purck, journal clerk in the State Savings Bank, committed suicide this morning in a house of ill fame, kept by Nellie Costello, on Monroe street, by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. Purck was only twenty-one years of age. He has been employed in the State Savings Institution ever since he was sixteen, with a short intermission, having been first engaged as a messenger boy. He proved prompt and faithful, and was from time to time promoted, until he was made journal clerk. The officers of the institution, some weeks since, discovered that Purck was falling into bad habits, and they warned him against his folly. He promised to mend, but he went straight on until Saturday night, when he went to the house named and remained all through Sunday and Sunday night in company with a girl named Julia Bell. This morning he arose, leaving Julia in bed, went himself, sat down for a few minutes, suddenly rose, took a revolver from under his pillow, put it to his heart, and fired. He fell dead instantly.

It is rumored that Rev. Dr. Foley, Vicar General of the Diocese of Baltimore, has been appointed successor to Bishop Duggan, of the Diocese of Illinois.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention met at Springfield, at 2 o'clock to-day, but up to the last intelligence from there no organization had been effected, the Democrats and Republicans each claiming a majority. Medill is the Republican nominee for President. He was nominated by a caucus on Saturday, when he peremptorily declined. He was again renominated to-day and consented to stand. The Independents nominated Carlos Hitchcock. The Democrats made no nomination. When the Convention assembled, an attempt was made by the Secretary of the State to call the roll, when general filibustering commenced and continued until the close of the dispatch. It is supposed if a vote can be reached, Medill will be elected President.

It is said Joseph Jefferson has commenced suit against C. D. Hess & Co., of Crosby's Opera House, for having represented a version of his drama of Rip Van Winkle on that stage. Mr. Jefferson claims to have the exclusive copyright.

After a deal of wrangling Mr. Dement, of Lee county, was elected temporary chairman, which completed the temporary organization.

UPPER RIVERS.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

MORGANTOWN, Pa., December 13—River falling, with twenty seven inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer forty, at four o'clock P. M. W.

OIL CITY, December 13.—River falling very slowly, with forty-five inches in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer thirty-eight, at six o'clock P. M. F.

BROWNSVILLE, December 13.—River stationary, with five feet in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer thirty-five, at four o'clock P. M. C.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Bogus Swindling Firm—Another Set of Scoundrels Unearthed—$5,000 Reward Offered for their Arrest—Rumors About the Gunboats—They will Sail for their Destination as soon as Finished.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.

A bogus firm, under the title of W. H. H. Stewart & Sons, located in Bridgeport, Connecticut, has, during the past six weeks, successfully swindled a large number of merchants at the West and in Pennsylvania, by soliciting and receiving consignments of produce which have been shipped to unknown places. An investigation by a Pennsylvania merchant discovered the swindle. Over $10,000 worth of flour, butter, &c., were found at the steamboat freight depot, in Bridgeport. No trace of the swindlers has been obtained. They used the names of many well known New York and other merchants as references, besides referring to the Empire National Bank of this city, no such bank existing.

There have been rumors since Saturday on Wall street of the irregularity of certain securities hypothecated with prominent Brokers which are supposed to have been either for forged or stolen. It appears bonds of $1,000 each have been adroitly altered to $10,000, and with other certificates of registered Governments stocks, supposed to be stolen, have been used for collateral security to secure about $500,000. The firm said be implicated is W. E. Gray & Co., who have been doing business for the last month at No. 44 Broad street. The firm consisted of Gray & T. H. Pratt. Gray was formerly of Washington, and is son of the Chaplain of the United States Senate. Pratt is reported to be the person who purchased the $1,000 bonds, which were subsequently altered to $10,000. A few months ago Jay Cooke & Co. purchased some bonds which they subsequently learned had been stolen a year ago from C. J. Walsey. They were traced back to Gray, who redeemed them, and the matter was allowed to rest. The alteration in the bounty loan stock and registered Government bonds, as far as discovered, exceed $250,000, and it is likely the frauds are to a still greater extent, as new cases are being constantly reported. Some of the altered certificates were exceedingly well executed; others very poorly done. On Friday the Bank of the Commonwealth discovered that they had three altered bounty loan certificates, said immediately sent for Gray, when the bank was made good. The officers, however, considered it was their duty to notify the Manhattan Company, and the officers of that company and Gray were brought face to face. Gray stated that he bought the bounty loan certificates through a man by the name of Pratt. He believed the party altering them was Blackwell, and also that he had a detective on his track. The conference between the officers of the Manhattan Bank of the Commonwealth and Gray lasted until six o'clock in the afternoon, Friday. No steps were taken to arrest Gray, as he protested his innocence, and threw the whole thing on Blackwell. On Saturday Gray made his appearance on the street, and borrowed some additional amounts of money on more altered certificates, including $20,000 from the Mechanics Bank. Many others have also been suffered by the operations of Gray & Co. in amounts ranging from $20,000 to $65,000. The following are among the firms reported as having made loans to Gray & Co.: Hough & Co., part of these securities are good, or which are forged, is unknown: Howes & Macy, $1,000: Brown & Laveridge, $10,000; Vermily & Co., $50,000, Mechanics Bank, $30,000; Coleman & Benedict, $18,000; J. W. Ewell & Co., $7,000; C. F. Scott, $8,000. Gray & Co. are reported to have had $15,000 in bank on Friday night, and $100,000 in bonds on hand. They were supposed to be doing a fine business. The money they received on these securities they are supposed to have mainly invested in the stock of the Quartz Hill Mining Company. Their office was the headquarters of the operators in this stock; and they were understood to be manipulators of it. Neither Gray nor Pratt have been seen since Saturday, and the Stock Exchange has offered a reward of $5,000 for their apprehension.

The monition issued by the U. S. District Attorney to Marshal Harlan in the case of the recent libel upon thirty Spanish gunboats, will be returned by the Marshal to-morrow, and no attempt will be offered to the departure of the vessels when ready. Fifteen are now in the stream taking on coal and provisions. Two are coppering in East river dry docks, and thirteen lie at the foot of Thirteenth street, in the North river. A rumor that two have sailed is not yet authenticated. The remaining fifteen boats have obtained their machinery but are not yet finished. They will not be ready to sail for two or three weeks.

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CHICAGO, December 13.—A young man named John F. Purck, journal clerk in the State Savings Bank, committed suicide this morning in a house of ill fame, kept by Nellie Costello, on Monroe street,

THE CAPITAL.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1869.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Postmasters: F. B. Penniman, Honesdale, Pa.; Wm. C. Bevins, Goshen, Ind.; L. A. Brush, Elkhart, Ind. Also, Mahlon Chance, of Ohio, Consul at Nassau; Chas. A. Tweed, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; Edgar Stanton, of Ills., Consul at Bristol.

PAINFUL RUMOR.

An official letter to Commissioner Delano, from Tallahassee, 8th inst., says: A rumor is circulating that Assistant Assessor Towne, of Mariana, Jackson county, was murdered on the night of December 4th, while on his way from Mariana to Apalachicola.

ST. LOUIS.

Massachusetts Capitalists Seeking Investment in Missouri—Another Christian Convention—Cause of the Late Accident by a Falling House.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, December 13.—A party of twenty-six gentlemen and five ladies from Massachusetts are here *en route* for Jerome, on the South Pacific Railroad, to ascertain the adaptability of that place for manufacturing purposes. It is their intention to erect a large paper mill and woolen mills, and propose to bring a large amount of capital to Mississippi.

Another party of fifty are expected from the same State in a few days on a similar visit.

The Missouri State Christian Convention, one of the chain of conventions organized by the American Christian Commission, will meet here to-morrow. Many of the most prominent divines, and a large number of lay members of the different churches in this city, will take part in the proceedings.

The coroner's jury to investigate the cause of the falling of the building on the corner of Fifth and Olive streets, on November 19th, by which several persons were killed and wounded, rendered a verdict this afternoon. The jury find that the primary cause of the accident was the settling of the foundation, caused by the use of improper material. The immediate cause of the accident was the application of force to the front wall in raising the column without taking proper precautionary measures, and that the insufficient means adopted to support the defective part of the building on two joists, unaided by other supports, was an error of judgment on the part of the superintending architect and carpenter in charge of raising the column. The jury also say the tubular girders were of unusual construction, but in this case they were defective, as at the ends of the flanges in addition, the side plates were only riveted to the flanges of the channel bars, without the introduction of reinforcing plates, the absence of which rendered the operation of raising the more dangerous.

There was a large meeting of Germans to-night, passed resolutions requesting Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, to pardon Dr. Schoeppe.

In pursuance of the verdict rendered to-day in the Fifth and Olive streets falling case, it is understood the Coroner will institute proceedings against Mr. Barnett, architect, Mr. Ross, superintendent, and Fitzsimmons & Farrell, contractors of the masonry work.

Three prisoners, R. H. Jones, B. F. Wright, and George Burkhart, confined in the Crawfordsville, Indiana, jail, escaped Thursday night by taking up the jail floor, and burrowing underneath the walls.

Thomas Gibson, in endeavoring to eject Albert Tanner from a dance house in Owensboro, for bad conduct, was stabbed five times by Tanner and killed.

TEXAS ELECTIONS.

A New Orleans Special Claims the Election of Hamilton Governor, by 2,000—Doubtful.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, December 13.—A special dispatch from Houston, Texas, says: Returns from 87 counties received, show Hamilton's (Conservative) majority in 45 counties to be 8,970. Davis' (Radical) majority in 42 counties is 12,322. Davis in 35 counties is 6,724 ahead. There are forty counties to be heard from. The registered white vote is 16,454: the consctured colored vote is 9,233. Davis leads the colored registered vote by one-sixth. The legislature, as it now stands, is: Senate, Conservative 13; House, Conservative 41. Senate, Radical 12; House, Radical 31.

The vote for Governor is still doubtful, but with that exception the entire radical ticket is elected. Hamilton's friends claim his election for Governor by 2,000 majority. Armistead and Conners, Conservatives, are believed to be elected to Congress.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Governor Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, on Saturday, approved the female suffrage bill.

—Geo. W. Harris, known as "Sut Lovingood," the humorous writer, died near Knoxville, to-day, of appoplexy.

—The Excelsior Iron Works, on Fourteenth street, New York, were burned Monday evening. The loss is estimated at sixty thousand dollars; insured. This causes a great many workmen to be thrown out of employment.

—Robert M. Freeman, charged with having robbed the establishment of Carson, Price & Co., of Chicago, of four thousand five hundred dollars worth of silks, was arrested in Cincinnati, on Saturday, and delivered to detective Pinkerton, who started to Chicago with him.

—Two ruffians, named Gervin and Hicks, entered the chamber of a boy named Mcveyne, in the Pending, on Saturday night, while he was preparing to retire, and dragged him to the street, where they beat and stabbed him in a terrible manner. After dragging him several squares, with cuts and bruises, they dashed him on a cellar door, and there left him in an almost liveless condition.

—An Atlanta, Georgia, dispatch says that the Democratic papers throughout the State, are unanimous in denouncing the letter and statements of Taft, as being entirely unauthorized by the Democratic party, and unite in opposing a reseating of negroes and the expulsion of members disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, and strenuously urge the defeat of the Fifteenth Amendment. The Republicans heartily endorse the President's recommendation, and the people generally look for and will acquiesce in prompt action by Congress.

—A special from Muscatine, Iowa, dated yesterday, says: A stranger named Tannyhill, about fifty years of age, took laudanum on Sunday, and walked into the Mississippi river at that place, where he died in three feet of water, whether from poison or drowning is not known. His body, when found, was in a stooping posture, indicating that the laudanum had taken effect. The deceased had a certificate of admission to the bar at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in November last. The cause of the suicide was undoubtedly want of employment.

Railroad Accident.

(By the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

COLUMBUS, O., December 13.—The engine attached to a wood train on the Little Miami Railroad blew up and rolled down an embankment two miles west of Columbus this afternoon. The brakeman, Conklin, was fatally injured. The engineer and fireman were sightly hurt.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, December 13.—Beeves are falling off in supply, and the market is cheerful, with an advance of ¼@½c established; fancy Christmas cattle brought 10½@13c. The range was 6½@9½c for sheep and lambs, with an increased supply. The markets are ¼@½c better, offerings, however, are superior to last week, and the receipts of hogs very light; demand good. Completely exhausting the daily receipts: market quiet and firm at 10¼@11c for Michigan, and 10½@11½c for Illinois.

THE Struthers furnace, at Youngstown, was lighted up last week. Brown & Bennett's nailers have stopped work; a row with the weigh master. The other operators had quit, but resumed again. Two young men quarrelled in a saloon, and one was seriously cut.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, December 13.—J. W. Burbridge & Co. vs. John McDevitt. This is an action to recover a collection made on a promissory note by plaintiff for defendants. On Trial.

In the case of Thomas J. Powers vs. W. H. Williams, garnishee, the Court made an order directing entry on judgment docket of vacation of judgment.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

38 Steele, use, vs. Murhall.
44 Kountz vs. McKelvy.
50 Jacobs vs. Bell & McGraw.
52 Flannigan vs. Fibson.
10 Goodall vs. Pa. R. R. Co.
54 Bigloy, et ux. vs. Buffum, et al.
60 Mellon vs. Trunick, et al.
61 Trunick vs. Joice, et al.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Stowe and Collier.

MONDAY, December 13.—The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Dr. A. G. Walters indicted for assault and battery, Mrs. Margaret Scheffower, prosecutrix. It appears that Dr. Walters had been attending the prosecutrix professionally and that she owed him a bill of three hundred dollars, which he went to the house to collect, and as is alleged by the prosecutrix compelled her to make her mark to a note for that amount by force and catching her by the hand and forcibly drawing her to a table. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. W. J. Robinson, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday was called

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp firm.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91½@91¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 132¼.

AT a meeting of the Reconstruction Committee, last week, Judge WOODWARD admitted that the ratification of the XVth Article was a foregone conclusion.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* accepts a leading feature of the Pendleton theory—the position that legal-tender notes were, by the provisions of the law creating the Five-Twenty loan, made lawful money for their payment. Will the *Enquirer* gracefully embrace the new convert?

THE quantity of spool cotton consumed annually in the United States is estimated at 14,000,000 dozen, of which about two-thirds is manufactured in the United States. A strong competition exists between the American and foreign manufacturers, and prices have declined from $1.10 to $1,15 per dozen to 80 and 90 cents within the past three years. The duty is 24 per cent. ad valorem.

THE Census Committee reported in favor of increasing the representation in Congress to three hundred. The minority were in favor of 275. The *North American* expresses the belief that were the ratio brought down to the present membership, Pennsylvania would not lose any members. It remarks: "Pennsylvania is going to surprise some of her sister States in this census."

STEADY PROSPERITY.

No city in the Union advances more steadily in business and wealth than Pittsburgh, and whether the money market be easy or stringent, work goes on without cessation in our almost innumerable factories and shops. Our numerous banks lend their aid to the maintainance of legitimate business and not, as is too often the case in other large cities, to speculators. Money has for some time been "tight;" but the late rise in the rivers has carried away a vast amount of heavy freight, coal, iron in every form, glass, and a thousand other things, the return of which will fill the depleted channels of circulation, and keep the wheels of enterprise going at wholesome speed for months to come.

Few communities have enjoyed more solid, uninterrupted prosperity during the decade just closing than that which clusters around the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela, and which is and ought to be known under the general name of Pittsburgh, and not many have advanced more in population; and although the smoke spoils the beauty of the place, yet have our people within the past year erected many magnificent structures for religious, scientific, municipal, commercial and banking purposes. During no single year of its existence has so much been done in this way. And although the smoky atmosphere may give these buildings a prematurely venerable aspect, yet their massiveness and architectural styles will redeem all that. The stranger who visits us will see at a glance that our people have abundance of wealth, and that they know how to use it.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Accusations of corruption, as sweeping in their breadth as devoid, for the most part, of precise application, against the official purity of members of recent Legislatures of Pennsylvania, and of the past and present Treasurers of the Commonwealth, have been rife, for a twelve-month, with certain of our public journals. Charges of personal bribery—in which Senators and Representatives on the one side and rival aspirants for the Treasurer's post, a post within the Legislative gift, on the other, are alleged to have been the guilty participators—have been insinuated, again and again, by a class of journalists who, apparently, have been actuated by no higher motive than merely the promotion or the defeat of the personal aspirations of rival candidates in the coming annual election to the Treasurership. The present incumbent and his more active friends have thus been virulently assailed, in the interests of his predecessor, who asks to be restored to the place—and these have retorted, in terms equally bitter, and with inuendoes as pointedly personal and as serious in their legal intent, against the candidate and his faction who appear to lead the attack.

These scandalous charges and counter-charges involve plain violations of law, the grossest offences against public morality, the personal and official qualifications of the candidates themselves, and the interests and honor of the people of Pennsylvania. Either these imputations are true, or they are not true. Either legislators have been corruptly influenced as charged within the three years past, in the matter of filling the Treasurership, or they are guiltless in fact of a disgraceful accusation, and should be so vindicated for their own and the public honor. Either Messrs. Irwin and Mackey, one or both of them, in prosecuting their rival claims, have, by the bribery of members, trampled upon the public morality, broken the plain letter and spirit of the laws, corrupted the fountains of authority, disgraced the Commonwealth, dishonored themselves, and placed the proof of their own personal unfitness, for any public trust whatever, wholly beyond any reasonable refutation, or they have been, one or both, shamefully slandered, and the slanderers, whoever they are, should be exposed to the honest contempt of an indignant people.

We take no part on either hand in this wretched strife. We have listened to all the parties who, of late, have been so clamorously ringing the changes upon these insinuated corruptions. But, in common with the great body of citizens of Pennsylvania, we simply feel, either that public decency has been flagrantly and indefensibly outraged by mutual and most abominable libels upon the purity of the public administration, or that the service of the Commonwealth, in portions of its Legislative and Executive departments, has been quite too long in the most unworthy hands. And we feel moreover—it is the unanimous feeling of the popular masses—that these criminations and recriminations have reached that point where every public interest requires that their truth or falsity should be made clear to the world. The time has come for the most searching scrutiny in the premises, in order that the guilty may be punished, or the innocent vindicated, and the public service purged either of its bad men, or of an unmerited reproach, as well upon the honor of Pennsylvania as upon the individual repute of faithful officers shamefully traduced. A question of honor or dishonor, whether public or private, is never to be needlessly postponed. Its privilege supersedes the lesser considerations of convenience or of profit. This concerns the most sacred interests of the people, and it especially touches that prestige of political rectitude which underlies all the broad foundations of the Republican organization. It should no longer, by the public sufferance, be only the football of partizan and personal animosities, to be bandied forward and backward, between the adherents of contending claimants for the confidence of the State, as if it were but some empty catchword, or idle trifle of no serious public import, which could be settled by the preponderance of abuse on either hand.

These mutual accusations of bribery, bold and extravagant in their scope, can never be settled by any other than a public investigation of the most formal and exhaustive character. Either criminal or civil proceedings, in the interest merely of the individuals concerned, and at their private instance, cannot result in the desired exposure, either of all the disgraceful facts alleged, or of the complete innocence of the parties accused. The question is too grave, of too a high public concern, to be left to that sort of half-way adjudication. It is one which nothing but a Legislative inquiry, prompt, impartial and thorough, can ever dispose of, with complete justice to the two citizens whose conduct is impugned, to their respective accusers, and to the honor of the Commonwealth.

We ask, therefore, in the name of the people of Allegheny county, not only the Republican people, but the people of all parties, and of the people of Pennsylvania, that, when the Legislature shall convene next month, a special committee of its own body shall be appointed, with authority to send for persons and papers, with the most ample powers in all the premises, with those powers placed expressly at the service of each and all of the parties, whether the accusers or accused, and with imperative instructions to probe this dirty business clear down to its bottom.

If any of the officials of the Commonwealth, past or present, in that place of trust, have or have had smirched hands, let us know it! If any legislators of the State, now or heretofore members of the General Assembly, have taken bribes, or have been corruptly influenced otherwise, in their votes for the election of any Treasurer, let us know it! If any outside influences have been in operation to bring about any man's defeat or election, through that man's pledges of official but improper favor, in any direction, pecuniary or political, let us know it! If General Irwin or Mr. Mackey have, either or both of them, been traduced and villified without any shadow of justification in the facts, let us know it,—and know their slanderers by name, that they may be branded and scourged as worthless curs should be, who snap at the heels of honest men!

Will not the honorable and intelligent press of Pennsylvania unite with us in this demand, and urge it until its justice shall be recognized and satisfied, in the only way which can adequately satisfy the just expectations of an honest people? Every reason supports the duty of this investigation, and no consideration whatever has a shadow of weight against it. We submit this appeal to the candid judgment of the press, the people and of upright Senators and Representatives. We have done our duty. We are confident that they will do theirs.

A Photograph of John.

The last literary labor performed by the late Mr. Albert D. Richardson, was a paper on John Chinaman, which was published in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

"He is a born gambler. Whatever his age or condition, games of chance—with ludicrously trifling stakes—possess a wild fascination for him. Every California town has its Chinese quarter; every Chinese quarter abounds in gambling-houses. On the subject of opium, too, the variance between his theory and his practice reveals the human nature strong within him. Opium smoking, he invariably avers, is bad, very bad; and yet, six out of every seven idlers whom one meets on a evening walk through the Chinese quarter bear indelible evidence of the habit written on their jaded, ghastly faces.

He is gregarious. He must have, not one, but several friends, to whom to whisper "Solitude is sweet." No practicable pecuniary temptation will induce him to come to the eastern States, unless half a dozen or a dozen of his comrades are to accompany him and to live with him. He loves to dwell in towns. Even as a house servant he does not sleep under his master's roof, if he can possibly avoid it, but goes to the Chinese quarter to spend every night with his comrades. He will work as late as he is wanted, however, without complaint, and he will be on hand at any required hour in the morning. He is a great night bird, and his turn is convivial. He and his mates join in frequent little suppers, which they keep up until nearly daylight. The material for these nocturnal banquets are believed to be contributed, unwittingly, by John's employer. His mistress often keeps her most valuable stores locked up, and issues only a week's supply at a time; but he is Frugality embodied, and can make gleanings enough for the midnight suppers, and sometimes, perhaps, for supplying him self with pocket money besides.

Ask him why he will not lodge in his employer's house, and he replied that he and his friends like to meet at night, and tell each other what they have learned during the day. It is doubtless their custom to instruct newly arrived servants in household matters. Just as he is going away at night, John will often question his mistress as to how she compounds a particular kind of cake, or accomplishes some other triumph of cookery; and, in answer to her inquiring look, will explain that he wishes to tell a friend who has not been here long.

Now, what advantages has this little pink-eyed Asiats over our domesticated African? He gambles, he steals from his employer, and he lies from sheer force of habit! Truly, such qualifications are to be highly prized in one whom we propose to make a near neighbor of. The chapness of his labor is the only thing left in his favor, and it is very questionable whether even that is in his favor, when his character is fully considered. The people of the South are beginning to view the "Scheme of the Chinese Immigration," as Koopmanschap's design is facetiously called in its true light, and the great importer is not likely to grow rich by flooding, as he proposes doing, the Southern States with the offal of Asia.

Cheap Houses.

A project for building cheap houses has been outlined in Boston, thus: Suppose any one, or any number of persons of wealth, should contribute in the aggregate perhaps $100,000. On some one of the railroads leading out from Boston and within ten miles of the centre of the city, purchase two hundred acres of land, at an average cost of from $50 to $75 per acre. Expend $10,000 in laying out and grading streets and squares. Three lots to the acre would give six hundred lots; which, after deducting streets and squares, would leave 10,000 or 12,000 feet per lot, costing on an average $40 each. Reserve one fourth of the whole number, scattered at intervals over the whole territory, for future disposition; and upon the remainder build houses, also scattered. The real value of a lot, taking the total cost as a basis, would depend upon its situation. Thus twenty-five of the most desirable might be put down at $200 each; fifty of the next best at $100; two hundred at $50; one hundred and twenty five at $25, and the balance at $10. On the best lots erect houses costing about $2,000. On $100 lots put $1,500 houses; and on the cheapest may be built snug, comfortable houses, for a small family, which would not cost above $800. Now, sell these houses to actual settlers only, at cost and interest, and allow the purchasers very long time in which to pay for them.

ANOTHER FOOLISH WIFE!

THE DUEL BY LOT!

WOMAN'S VENGEANCE!

A HUSBAND SHOT!

How many wives are there in our broad land who pray earnestly, daily, "lead us not into temptation?" They may be pure in heart and unblemished in reputation, but still the tempter will sometimes come in spite of every watch and ward. Let those who have been thus tempted read the trials and struggles of our heroine, and it will not only interest them deeply, but render them stronger, purer and better fit to meet and conquer temptation, let it present itself in whatever form it may.

On a fine day in the fall of the year, Lord and Lady Carisbrook were seated under the shade of a spreading beech tree, in the gardens attached to Caldecott Hall, which was the name of their ancestral abode. His lordship was reading a letter he had received from his brother in London, and when he had completed its perusal, he exclaimed:

"Hubert says in his letter, my dear, that he has dispatched to us Sir Charles Evander. He is a friend of Hubert's, who knows his mother very well, and he wishes him to be kept some time in the country, if possible, as the delights of London are rapidly demoralizing him."

"I shall be glad to extend our hospitality to any friend of your brother Hubert's" answered Lady Carisbrook, who never contradicted her husband in anything.

"The letter goes on to say," continued his lordship, "that his mother, Lady Evander, wishes him to renew his acquaintance with the St. Aubyns, who live near us. Sir Charles and Lily St. Aubyns met me in town, and if a match could be arranged between them, it would be most desirable."

"We will do what we can," said her ladyship, favoring her husband with a sweet smile. "I am sure we have been so happy during our wedded life, dearest Albert, that we need have no compunction in inducing two young people to unite themselves together."

After some further conversation it was decided that they would gladly receive Sir Charles Evander as a guest, and do all they could to make him forget the delights of the town by introducing to his notice the many charms of a country life.

A week elapsed and Sir Charles Evander arrived at Caldecott Hall.

He was tall, handsome, well-made, and had that indescribable, easy, well bred air, which can only be acquired from moving in the best society. There was laughter in his eyes, and Lady Carisbrook had not been in his company half an hour, before she felt fascinated by his glance, and turning away with a shudder, said to herself:

"That is indeed a man for a woman to love. How happy should Miss St. Aubyn be with such a suitor."

Lord Carisbrook found the young baronet's society as agreeable as did his wife.

Young as he was, he had seen a great deal of the world, which had made him somewhat of a cynic. In reality he dazzled, rather than made a real impression on his friends, for there was nothing genuine or sincere about him. He turned everything into ridicule and laughed at everybody.

Carisbrook soon discovered that he was an accomplished sportsman, and that the amusements of the city had not rendered him in any way effeminate.

They went out together on shooting expeditions, and always came back with a full bag, Sir Charles being an excellent shot, and thoroughly at home with dog and gun.

There were so many places in the estate to go to, so much to see, and so much to do during Sir Charles Evander's first week at Caldecott, that Lilly St. Aubyn was forgotten until Lady Carisbrook exclaimed:

"We have some most agreeable neighbors, Evander, to whom I shall feel delighted to introduce you. Among others I may mention the St. Aubyns."

"Of Rock Hill?" said Sir Charles. "Yes; I have met them, and shall be glad to renew the acquaintance. Lily is a fine girl, and she assisted me to pass some time very pleasantly in London."

"We will invite them to meet you at dinner, Sir Charles," exclaimed Lady Carisbrook. "But you must not suppose that we have any design upon your heart in bringing you in contact with the most lovely young lady in this part of the country."

Sir Charles Evander laughed and made answer: "I do not think I am so impressionable as you seem to imagine, although I will own myself susceptible to a woman's charms."

Presently Lord Carisbrook went to the other end of the room, and Evander had an opportunity of saying in a low tone:

"My heart is gone already, Lady Carisbrook."

"Indeed! Since when, may I ask?" she replied, with a slight elevation of the eyebrows.

"Since I entered this house. Since I first beheld you, Lady Carisbrook," he said, with a glance of admiration.

"Sir Charles," exclaimed her ladyship, in a tone of severe rebuke, "if you dare to repeat such language to me, I shall instantly make my husband acquainted with your conduct. You, a guest in his house, and to make such a speech to the wife of your host!"

"Why not, when the hostess is pretty?" answered Evander, twirling his mustache.

Lady Carisbrook half rose, as if to call her husband's attention, but he was looking over some books, and had his back turned toward her.

"If you wish to lose your husband, by all means promote a quarrel between us," said Sir Charles, coolly. "Duelling is possible in France, and I can fire a pistol with as much skill as I can use a sword."

She became passive under this threat, and again his large lustrous eyes were fixed upon her, appearing to fathom the secret depths of the innermost recesses of her soul.

Lady Carisbrook began to be afraid of this man, but after his familiarity that evening she always avoided a conversation with him.

A few days afterward Lord Carisbrook and Sir Charles Evander were out shooting together near the confines of the estate. By this side was the main road, and they sat down upon a bank to rest while the keepers opened out a slight repast they had brought with them.

Suddenly the noise of horses galloping rapidly along the road fell upon their ears; with this was mingled the clatter of wheels and the cries of women, apparently in a dreadful state of alarm.

Sir Charles Evander was up in a moment, looking eagerly along the highway.

Presently he beheld a carriage drawn by two fiery horses, over which the terrified coachman had lost all control, descending a hill at a rapid pace. He was just able to perceive that two ladies occupied the carriage, and then without a moment's hesitation, he raised his gun and shot one of the horses dead, thus bringing the carriage to a stand still. It turned out that the lady occupants of the carriage were Mrs. St. Aubyn and her daughter Lily, who were at once conducted to Caldecott Hall by Evander and Lord Carisbrook.

When they reached Caldecott Hall, the blushing girl who was hanging on Evander's arm at once attracted Lady Carisbrook's notice.

A pang shot through her heart.

"What," she exclaimed to herself, "am I jealous? Oh, it is absolutely necessary for my peace of mind that that man should leave this house."

The pleasant party at Caldecott Hall was soon broken up. The St. Aubyns returned to town, and Sir Charles Evander growing tired of the country and its amusements, made his excuse to Lord and Lady Carisbrook, and also sought the gay metropolis. Her ladyship felt very dull and miserable when the young baronet took his departure.

She longed also to go to town, and soon made her husband acquainted with her wishes. He was so satisfied with his country home and the sports he there enjoyed, that he combatted the resolution; but in the end she gained her point. Caldecott was shut up, and the servants sent to town, to a house which his lordship's agent had taken for them, in a fashionable part of the West End. It was in Wilton Crescent, and they were not far from Hans Place, where the St. Aubyns resided.

Her ladyship did not much care about them, because she fancied that Sir Charles Evander paid the lovely Lily too much attention; but she was obliged to keep on friendly terms with them, because they were invited everywhere, and she would meet them at all good houses.

Sir Charles was soon made aware of Lady Carisbrook's presence in town, and he laughed in his sleeve, for he knew enough of women and their character to understand that as he had gone away from her, she had followed him.

The gentlemen whom Lady Carisbrook met, and to whom she talked about Sir Charles, did not give Evander the best possible character. There were two friends of his, Captain Vavasour and Mr. Frederic Mordaunt, the latter of whom was constantly at the St. Aubyns, and at all places where he thought he should meet Lilly, and this conduct was not at all surprising, for he loved her passionately, though she had not in any marked measure encouraged the preference which he exhibited for her.

Mr. Mordaunt had taken a strong dislike to Sir Charles Evander ever since he first met him at Hans Place. The attitude which the latter assumed toward Lily convinced the jealous mind of the lover that he was in love with her, and that she did not object to his admiration. Mordaunt's affection for her was so sincere that if he could not win her himself, he wished to see her married to one who would insure her happiness, and this he felt certain Sir Charles would not do. He could say nothing to either Lily or her mother, because they would accuse him of an interested motive in villifying a man he had treated as his friend.

To Lady Carisbrook, however, he was not so reticent. He told her his opinion of the baronet, though there was no tinge of acrimony or malice in what he said. He spoke his mind freely, with the air of one who was fearless of the consequences and knew that he was uttering the truth. Lady Carisbrook had invited this confidence on the part of Mr. Mordaunt and Captain Vavasour, but when she had gained it she was displeased with them for running down one whom she liked, and on one occasion said, with some asperity:

"If Sir Charles Evander is such as you describe him to be, I wonder that you associate with him."

"For my part," replied Mr. Mordaunt, "I can answer that I have for some time ceased to do so. I am coldly civil whenever we meet, and he must know that I do not class him among the number of my friends."

"That must be a great deprivation for Sir Charles, Mr. Mordaunt," said her ladyship. "But I hope to meet you in a more forgiving humor at Mrs. St. Aubyn's reception to-morrow evening. I shall be glad to see you both there, as I have so few friends in town. Carisbrook leaves London for a week to-morrow morning, to see after his poor dogs and horses, about whom he frets so much."

The party given by Mrs. St. Aubyn, to which her ladyship had alluded, was merely a reception. Visitors dropped in as they liked, went from group to group, chatting first with one, then with another, and took their departure, when it pleased them, without any ceremony.

Lady Carisbrook made her appearance about ten o'clock, superbly dressed, and almost the first person she met on entering, after having spoken to her amiable hostess, was Sir Charles Evander, whom she thought had never looked handsomer.

"This is kind of you," he exclaimed. "There is no one worth speaking to here, and I was getting awfully bored. May I inquire where Carisbrook is?"

"Did you not know that he had left town?" she replied, showing her pearly teeth and fluttering her fan. "I am quite alone. I do not know what I shall do with myself."

"I am acquainted with married women," answered Sir Chasles, twisting his mustache, "who would not consider such an occurrence a calamity. They would be glad of a little relief from the presence of their lord and master."

"That is charming," said Lady Carisbrook, eagerly. "You will tell me what those ladies did, will you not? Please do take compassion upon and tell me."

"With the greatest pleasure," rejoined Sir Charles Evander. "I must premise, however, that my ladies were not of the sentimental order. They did not look at husbands generally as an unqualified good, and they enjoyed their freedom by such innocent little amusements as giving dinner parties to an intimate friend or friends. I have had such an invitation myself; a box at the theatre has diversified the proceedings."

"Excellent," exclaimed Lady Carisbrook, "I am sure that I cannot do better than follow such a capital example. Will you favor me with you company at my house to dinner to-morrow at seven, Sir Charles?"

"I shall be most happy," he said.

Lily St. Aubyn came up and they were separated; but Lady Carisbrook had made the engagement, calculating upon her husband's absence, without meaning any harm, though she ought to have known that it was wrong to do anything which she could not tell his lordship.

The greater part of the day was passed by her in buying flowers in Covent garden, and making preparations for a charming little dinner, such as would at once display her taste and the resources of her establishment.

In the afternoon she went to her bedroom to lay down and rest for an hour. She was tired. It had been quite late when she left Mrs. St. Aubyn's, and not used to such hours, she found it difficult to recover from the fatigue which they occasioned.

To her surprise she was disturbed, as she was about to close her eyes for a refreshing sleep, by a knocking at the door.

"It is only I, Emily," said a voice which she recognized instantly.

"Good gracious, my husband! What brings him back? can he suspect?" she began, when her speculations were cut short by the entrance of Lord Carisbrook, who caught her in his arms and kissed her tenderly, and cried:

"Here I am again, dearest, sooner than expected. Ah, what is this. You do not seem so pleased to see me as I thought you would be."

"You frightened me. I was half asleep, and my nerves are a little weak. I was at Mrs. St. Aubyn's last night till late," she answered, rubbing her eyes and sitting on the edge of the bed wrapped as she was in the capacious folds of a pink dressing gown. "But what brought you away from Caldecott in such a hurry?"

"A relative of mine—who made a fortune in India, became eccentric and lived in London under another name—is dead, died yesterday in fact, and his solicitor has written to me to say that he has left me the greater portion of his wealth."

"There is nothing very interesting about that," her ladyship said, "we have as much money as we want already. Is that all that has brought you up in such a hurry?—as for me I would not have gone across the street for such news."

"You have very strange ideas," replied Lord Carisbrook, with a tone of disappointment. "You were sorry at seeing me, and now you don't care for the legacy."

"I do like people to be exact and consistent. Your return has destroyed my projects of independence for a week. I was going out to dinner to-night, and——"

"What is to prevent you?" interrupted Carisbrook. "I have engaged myself to the solicitor and shall very likely stay late, talking over matters with him. I shall not be home till twelve certainly, so you can go where you like without paying the slightest attention to me."

Imprinting another kiss upon her lips Lord Carisbrook took his departure, called a cab, drove to his club, and told his friends of his good fortune, and ordered dinner.

Her ladyship determined to be brave, and receive Sir Carles Evander, though prudence dictated the adoption of a very different course.

It happened that Sir Charles was more considerate. He belonged to the same club as Lord Carisbrook, and met him there in the afternoon.

"How do?" he said. I thought you a hundred miles away in the country."

"At Caldecott," replied his lordship. "I have returned. Business brought me back. It was a great pity. I never saw finer weather for shooting.

Sir Charles went to the writing room and wrote a letter to Emily, in which he said that he had met her husband and hoped she would, under the circumstances, excuse him for breaking his engagement, as he had no wish to meet Carisbrook, and he sincerely trusted that this evening alone was only a pleasure deferred.

In the hall he did not see Carisbrook, who was putting on his hat, and he said to the porter distinctly in his lordship's hearing:

"Give this letter to a commissionaire, and let him take it to Lady Carisbrook's, Wilton Crescent."

These words fell like a thunderbolt upon his lordship, who half stupefied, watched Sir Charles re enter the club. He was himself going for a stroll around St. James' Square, in which his club was situated, to get an appetite for dinner, and changing his mind, he put down his hat, and extending his hand to the porter, said:

"Give me that letter; it's for my wife, and I can deliver it. Most probably Sir Charles Evander did not see me, or he would have asked me to take charge of it."

The porter did as he was requested; and Lord Carisbrook, fuming like an angry lion, went up stairs to the smoking room to read the letter at his leisure, unobserved and uninterrupted.

Its contents astounded him. They, indeed, were calculated to throw suspicion upon the conduct of any woman, and if a man had plunged a knife into his heart, he would not have felt more exquisite pain than he did in reading this compromising letter of Sir Charles Evander's.

"This is terrible!" he muttered, wiping the perspiration, which had gathered on his brow in great drops, away with his hand. "No wonder Emily was not anxious to see me. This is how she enjoyes her independence. But the affair cannot rest here. It was, indeed, an unlucky day for me when Sir Charles Evander crossed the treshold. Bitterly shall he repent his treachery. I must kill that man, or he shall kill me." The continuation of this powerful story will be found in the NEW YORK WEEKLY, No. 7, which can be purchased from all News Agents on and after Tuesday, December 14th. Specimen copies sent free. The terms to mail subscribers are: Single copy, one year, $3; Four copies ($2.50 each), $10; and Nine copies (money all sent at one time), $20. Getters-up of clubs can afterward add subscribers at $2.50 each. All letters must be directed to STREET & SMITH, P. O. Box No. 4,896, New York.

TO PEOPLE WHO THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

At this season of the year when the human system is under heavy contributions made upon it by reason of the sudden changes of weather, it were wise in all who regard their health and happiness to betake themselves to a timely remedy. That is, if you get a cough or cold do not defer it until overburdened nature staks under the inordinate load, but at once seek for relief in some sure and perfect remedy like DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE or DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. If people, estimated at its true value, human health and life, the postponements with regard to the use of remedies would rarely occur, and instead of many of the make-believes that are often used, medicines like those of Dr. Keyser, a skillful and scientific physician of nearly half a century's experience, would take their place. You can scarcely find in the City of Pittsburgh a family, a member of which has not been benefitted by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP or DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Both of these remedies are prepared with the most select and pure medicines that are to be obtained, and with a conscientious regard for the health of those who are to use them. Who does not know that to neglect a cough in the beginning is to invite along attack of sickness and peradventure an incurable disease.

We speak in all seriousness to the readers of this article, and if they will reflect over our words they will see that we have more at heart than the mere object to make by it an object which most persons will allow is unworthy of an honorable man, but which sinks into comparative nothingness when compared to that of the health and lives of individuals.

We do not believe that the man is born who has made a better medicine for sudden coughs and colds than Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Its sales are daily increasing and hundreds of persons have been snatched from the jaws of death by its use.

The other day a merchant from a distance bought a quantity on the recommendation of a young man who had been cured by it. This is a frequent occurrence, and the merchants of our own vicinity could not fail to profit by his example. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup are destined at no distant day to assume a wide range in the treatment of all pulmonary and bronchial diseases.

To be had of most druggists and at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, where thorough lung examinations are made daily and advice given.

DECEMBER 10, 1869.

PREPARATORY MEDICATION.

The human system, the most delicate and sensitive of all created things, should be duly prepared to meet the shock occasioned by a sudden change in the temperature of the air. Even the solid metals contract and expand under cold and heat—so that if a man were composed of iron, instead of frail tissues and fibres, circulating fluids and brittle caseous matter, his frame would not be proof against the vicissitudes of climate. As it is, it behooves every one, especially the feeble, to fortify the frail tenement of mortality against the inclemency of the present season. A wholesome, strength-supplying vegetable tonic and alterative is the preparation required, and among medicinal agents of this character, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS stand supreme. In a successful career of nearly a quarter of a century, the preparation has never been equalled or approached, and its sales are now larger than those of any half dozen articles, purporting to be similar to the same class that has ever been advertised in this country. As a remedy and preventive of DYSPEPSIA, and all its complications, it may be said to have lived down competition and to be the standard specific of the Western Hemisphere. A course of this genial restorative at the commencement of Winter is the surest safeguard against the complaints which are caused or aggravated by exposure to cold.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STANDARD TIME.

WE TAKE THE

TRUE TIME

BY

Transit Observations

Of the Stars at Our Own observatory.

J. R. REED & CO.,
Jewelers, No. 68 Fifth Avenue.

ELEGANT

HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT

No. 110 Market Street.

Comprising an unusually large and fine assortment of PARIS, VIENNA, GERMAN and ENGLISH FANCY ARTICLES, purchased direct from the manufacturers by our Mr. C. Yeager on his late visit to Europe. No two profits are paid by purchasing at this house. The stock comprises

Superb Paris Flower Stands,
Card Receivers,
Elegant Glove Boxes,
Elegant Handkercef Boxes,
Work Boxes,
Writing Desks,
Portfolios.
Pocket Books,
Dressing Cases,
Statuary,
Albums,
Cabas,
Vienna Cigar Cases
Russia Leather Sacs,
Ladies' Companions,
Morocco Satchels,
Odor Cases,
Bohemia Glass and
China Vases, etc., etc.

Orders taken to import goods.

C. YEAGER & CO.

de13

CANDIES!! CANDIES!!

Over 100 Kinds.

STRICTLY RELIABLE.

At prices to compare with any, at

112 *FEDERAL STREET,*

ALLEGHENY CITY.

GEORGE BEAVEN.

no27-q81-TTHS

WRINGERS.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

Is the best in use. For sale, wholesale or retail, at Nos. 26 and 28 Sixth street, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

Wringers of all kinds repaired on short notice. no24

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND SALE

AT

HORNE'S,

ON MARKET STREET.

Heavy Decline in Prices!

NEW GOODS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Our Special Holiday

AND

CLEARANCE SALE

BEGINNING

On Monday, December 13th,

When our WHOLE STOCK will be offered at prices to conform to the present low rates prevailing in New York.

EVERY DEPARTMENT

Has been replenished during the past week, with

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS

Suited to the Holiday Season.

In addition to our regular lines of desirable goods, we shall offer AS A SPECIALTY the best line of

HANDKERCHIEF

AND

Lace Articles

Ever shown in this city and at real bargains.

We invite everybody to this sale, promising to all prompt and polite attention.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.

N. B.

500 Pairs of the

"DANTON" KID GLOVE,

As Good as any made, in White and Opera Shades,

At $1.25 Per Pair,

which is less than the Gold cost of Importation.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S

PRESENTS.

New and Desirable Goods

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Fancy Writing Desks,
Fancy Boxes,
Cigar Stands,
Dolls, &c., &c.
Handkerchiefs,
Worsted Patterns,
Collars, Gloves, &c.

Great Variety of Fancy Articles,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S.

78 & 80 Market Street,

del1 PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURS; FURS,

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT

M'CORD & CO'S,

181 Wood St.

Will be found the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Furs to select from in the City. All the late styles of Hats and Caps Arriving daily.

de10-q100 McCORD & CO.

ARTISTS' AND ENGINEERS'

MATERIALS,

CONSISTING OF

Postal Crayons,
Water Colors, of all varieties,
Porcelain Point Cup and Tiles,
Glass Plate and Rollers,
Bristol Board, India Ink,
Drawing Instruments,
Drawing Tacks,
Whatman's Drawing Paper.
Ivory and Boxwood Scales,
Lithographic and Mapping Pens,
Writing Pens, Lead Pencils graded,
India Rubber Field Books,
Cross Section Paper,
Profile Paper,
Metallite Tape Lines,
Tracing Linen, Tracing Paper,

FOR SALE AT THE

Stationery and Printing Establishment of

W. S. HAVEN,

Cor. Wood street and Third Avenue.

de13-r15

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WATTLES & SHEAFER

Having just returned from the East with a large and elegant stock of Jewelry suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Offer extra inducements to persons desiring anything in our line.

GENTS' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS,
DIAMONDS,
FINE SETS OF JEWELRY,
CHAIN AND PAND BRACELETS,
MOSS, AGATE RINGS & SLEEVE BUTTONS,
ALASKA DIAMOND PINS, EARRINGS AND STUDS,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES,
TOILET SETS, VASES, PARIAN MARBLE GOODS, &c.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,

101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

N. B.—A few more Ladies' Solid Gold Hunting Case Watches for $30.00. del1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1869.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Will be Offered

MANY GOOD BARGAINS,

SUCH AS

At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Unbleached Muslin.
At 8 1-3c., Dark Calicos.
At 10c., Good Dark Calicoes.
At 12 1-2c., Good Dark Delaines, good styles and quality.
At 87 1-2c., Black Waterproof Cloth.
At 12 1-2c., Barred Flannel.
At 18 3-4c., All-wool Scarlet Flannel.
At 45c. each Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At $1.50 each, Ladies' Embossed Cloth Skirts.
Ladies' and Gents' Gloves,
Ladies' Fancy Scarfs,
Misses' Woolen Scarfs,
Men's Woolen Scarfs,
Hosiery, Notions, &c., &c.,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

GENERAL

REDUCTIONS

TO CLOSE THE

ENTIRE STOCK!!

BATES & BELL

VERY LOW PRICES

To Reduce the Stock.

del1

BRADDOCK'S FIELD

Gas Coal Company,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

GAS, BLACKSMITH AND FAMILY COAL,

Nut Coal, Slack and Coke,

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Of all sizes, and of the best quality, can be furnished at reasonable rates. Leave orders at office and yards, No. 73 ANDERSON STREET, Allegheny City, and Liberty street (opposite Sixteenth street) Pittsburgh. Address Post office Box 587, Pittsburgh, and they will receive prompt attention

Prompt attention given to western shipments. de8:q92

READ! READ! READ!

CORNS

Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness; Bunions and Diseased Nails Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed!

Perfect comfort immediately!

No poisonous medicine used!

No sore feet after operating!

Enlarged and Stiff Joints treated successfully.

Fleas-Bite and Chilblains cured in a few days.

Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good City References given.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and 1 to 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 11 A. M.

Remember the place, No. 49 Sixth street, old St. Clair, up stairs.

Dr. D. PETERSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

de10-p99

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny County, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.

R. H. SMITH,
Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

de7-q97

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1869.

New Dry Goods

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

One Case Fashionable Green and Blue Poplin Plaid.
Plaid and Striped Delaines in beautiful styles.
Heavy Corded Poplins, all colors.
Black and Colored Velveteens.
Plaid and Striped Shawls.
Gored Cloth Skirts.
Heavy Cloaking Cloths.
Cassimeres and Jeans.
Blankets and Coverlids.
Heavy Country Flannels

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Paid Fire Department and Defining the Duties of the Officers and Members thereof.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. Tyghanson, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lecky, John Floyd,
John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jel6:6

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

mar

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Dec. 13, 1869.

Things are moving contrary all the world over, and likewise in the financial world. The general expectation on Saturday, after the bank statement was known, was that the new week would open up with a general advance in all values, gold, bonds and stocks, and those who so made their calculations and arrangements accordingly, never before were so much mistaken. Instead of a rise in gold after the test vote on the increase of currency was had on Saturday, gold became suddenly weak and declined from 123⅛ to 122@122¼, but closed at 122⅝. The tendency, however, appears to be for lower quotations, and the general opinion of conservative men who all along maintained the opinion that gold would decline from the moment the bull movement failed in September, to a far lower point than reached in 1866, is still for lower premium. The very fact that the Government wants to put out a loan at 4½ per cent., forces us to the conviction that it is only to be reached by a lower discount on our circulating medium in order to advance bonds in Europe to par or above.

Bonds were dull and lower, settling down in sympathy with gold, at a decline of ⅛ per cent.

Stocks are irregular, but on the whole rather firmer than could be expected. Lake Shore is weakest on the list, while Cleveland, Fort Wayne, Ohio and some of the Western shares were pretty well up to the highest quotations of last week.

Money is rather stringent and loans at high rates.

Quotations as received by Ph. R Mertz: Gold, 122⅝; Silver, 120; Eighty-one's, 120¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 115¼; do 1864, 113; do 1865, 113⅝; do 1865, Consols, 115¾; do 1867, 116⅛; do 1868, 116¾; Ten Forties, 110¾; Adams Express Company, 93½; American Express Company, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 34½; Reading, 100⅝; New York Central, 90½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89½; Ohio & Mississippi, 26⅝; Michigan Southern, 90⅜; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 82¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 106; Chicago & North Western, 72¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 84; Erie, 26⅝.

EXCHANGES.	*Large.*	*Small.*
London, per £.....	$6,00	$6,15
Paris, per franc.....	92¾	93¼
Berlin, thaler.....	72¾	73¼
Frankfort, florins.....	52	53½

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 122¼; United States 81xes, 1881, 120¼; Five-Twenties, 1862, 115; do. 1864, 113; do. 1865, 113¼; Ten-Forties, 110; Five-Twenties, July and July, 1865, 115¾; do. do. 1867, 116; do. do. 1868, 116¼; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 109¾; Lake Superior 96.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 13, 1869.

Money easy and steady at 6@7 per cent. Discounts easier. The orders received for currency to-day from Toledo, St, Louis and New Orleans were over $30,000. The Bounty Loan frauds caused uneasiness in financial circles. Sterling dull at 8½@8¾ per cent. Gold lower, opening at 123, and closing at 122¼. Clearances $2,000,000.

Governments lower and closing heavy; Coupons of 1881, 119¾@120; do. '62, 114¾@114⅞; do. '64, 112⅞@113; do. '65, 115@115¼; do. new, 115¼@115¾; do. '67, 115¾@115¾; do.'68, 115¾@116¼; Tenforties, 110¾@110¼; Pacifics, 108¾@109. State stocks easier: Missouris, 90¾; old Tennessee, 50; new 43½; old Virginias, 49; new, 53¾; old North Carolinas, 45; new 36¼.

Stocks unsettled, closing with a downward tendency; Canton, 51; Cumberland, 25½; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; Quicksilver, 17¾; Mariposa, 7¾; preferred, 15¾; Adams, 62¼; Wells, Fargo, 17½; U. S., 61½; Pacific Mail, 59¾; N. Y. C., 90¾; Erie, 26½; Erie preferred, 45¾; Harlem, 134; Hudson River scrip, 81¾; Reading, 100; Michigan Central, 123½; Lake Shore, 85½; Illinois Central, 133⅜; Pittsburgh, 82½; Northwestern, 72¼; preferred, 84; Rock Island, 106½; St. Paul, 73; preferred 85½; Wabash, 56½; preferred, 70; Ft. Wayne, 87¾; Terre Haute, 26; Chicago and Alton, 143; Ohio and Mississippi, 25¾.

Mining shares dull.

Sub Treasury balance $88,518,610.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—With 6594 cattle for the week the 3050 on sale to-day are more than ample. As the holidays draw near more fat cattle are called for, hence the few on sale went quick at 16½@17c. with best very fine 9 cwt Ohio grades at 17¼c. Poor stock, and especially Texans, of which 360 were in the yard, sold slow and at barely the prices of last week or 10 to 12½c; fair to good beeves brought 14¼@16c, the market averaging 14¾c; some loss are unsold to-night; the best, 57 Ohio steers, 9 cwt, averaged 17c; 60 Texans, 6½ cwt, brought $35; 113 Texans, 6½ cwt, 12½c; 100 Illinois, 6¼ cwt, at 14@16c. Weather warm. Dead meat market bad and poultry plenty again, hurting the sale of meats. The holiday stock should be here by next Monday. Something very fine is expected. Sheep are coming in better quality, hence bring more money. Total receipts for the week, 38,480, with 10,300 to day; fat stock sells quick, thin slow; we quote 4½@5¼c for very poor to medium, 6@7c for good to extra, with some very superior at 8@9c; sales of one car seventy pound poor Ohio, at 4¼c; one car of 89 pounds, 5¼c; one car of 94 pounds, 7c; one car 110 pounds, Canada, 7½c; with a car of very fine 144 pounds Kentucky, at 9c. Hogs, weak to day, the 32 cars making 12,360 for the week, besides 3,400 of Western dressed. Live are quoted at 10, 11@11¼c. Dressed with Western dressed, selling at 13½c.

CHICAGO, December 13.—Live Hogs quiet at $7,50 for stockers, $9,80@10,25 for fair to medium, $10,30@10,90 for good to choice, and $11@11,25 for extra. Cattle firm and in fair demand at $4,37½@5,25 for butchers' stock, $6,37½@6,75 for good, and $6,85@8,00 for extra shipping beeves.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.—Beef Cattle advanced; extra western 9½@10c, fair to good 9½@10c; common 5½@7c per pound. Sheep; sales 1,000 head at 5@7c per pound gross. Hogs dull and lower; sales 3,700 head at $14@15,25 per cwt.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Dec. 13, 1869.

There are no new features in the general markets, none at least deserving of special notice. We can report a moderate local demand for most of the leading articles and a fair volume of business in the aggregate, without however, any material change in values.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged—sales at $2,50@3,50 per bbl for fair to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull but unchanged—30@35 for fair to prime Roll.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

BEANS—In fair demand with sales at $2,50@3,00 for fair to good and, $3,50 for choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4@4½ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Quoted at $5.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@15 per bbl. as to quality and condition.

CIDER—The season is about over—but little in market.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; Ohio Factory, 18½; Ohio Goshen, 19; York State farm Dairy, 19; and York State Goshen 20.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged—29@30, in a jobbing way, for standard brands.

FEATHERS—Demand light—prices unchanged, 35@37, for limed and 39@40 for fresh packed.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of apples at 8 @8½. Peaches dull; small sales in a retail way at 9@10 for quarters and 11@12 for half sixes.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. Winter wheat brands $5,50@6,00 per bbl, and choice Spring wheat $5,50. Rye Flour $5,50, and Cornmeal $4,50 per bbl.

GRAIN—There is not much wheat offering and prices are nominally unchanged; we continue to quote at $1,15@1,18, for fair to prime Red. Oats firm at 48 on wharf and track and 50@52 for small lots in store. Sales of new corn at 75 and old at 95@$1. Rye is irregular and unsettled, with sales reported at 96 to 97 and $1@1,05. Barley is dull and nominally unchanged.

HAY—Is in light supply and firm with sales at $15 to $24 per ton, as to quality.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—Has still further advanced and we now quote No. 1 Extra at $1,55@1,55.

POULTRY—Demand more active and market firmer; we now quote dressed Chickens at 12@14 cts, and dressed Turkeys at 15@17.

POTATOES—Still quoted at 55@60c per bushel.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sales Bacon Shoulders, at 16½ and Sugar Cured Hams, at 22½; Lard in tierces, 19½, and in pails, 20¾@21.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quoted at $8,50, and Flaxseed at $2¼. No movement in Timothy seed.

SALT—Is dull, and Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,80 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 13, 1869.

The oil market was moderately active to-day with a fair business in the aggregate, while in regard to prices there are no essential changes. Crude remains substantially the same as on Saturday, with little or no inquiry outside of this month, and, as has been the case for some time past there are no buyers aside from the shorts. Refined for this month has still further declined, and at the close it looked as though the bottom had not yet been touched. Upon the whole the market is an unsettled and very unsatisfactory condition, and operators generally, particularly refiners, feel discouraged and despondent; if the prospects for the future were only encouraging the clog in the trade at present could be overlooked, but, unfortunately, while the present is bad enough the future, according to present indications, is no better.

CRUDE.

The market opened strong, eased a little in the afternoon but closed a little firmer again in the evening. Sales: 1,000 bbls seller this months at 15¾; 2,000 do at 15⅝; 3,000 at 15½; and $100 was paid for the privilege of placing 1,000 bbls seller this month at 15¾. First half of next year, seller's option, may be quoted, in the absence of sales, at 14.

REFINED.

Sales 1,000 bbls December at 31½; 1,000 do at 31¼, and 500 do at 31, and at the close it was offering at 31, with 30½@30¾ bid. Antwerp is down to 60¾ francs.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fisher Bro 80 bbls, on account Fisher Bro; J Wilkins 80, on account Fisher Bro; A B Mills 80, on account W Bartle; Waring & King 400, on account J Munhall; Livingston 560, on account J Munhall Chrystal Oil Work 240, on account Owston & S; Standard Oil Work 960, on account S Lewis; Chrystal Oil Works 640, on account Owston & S; Lockhart F & Co. 480, on account same.

Total.....3,360 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fisher Bro & S. 214 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros., 265 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bro., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 494 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Total.....972 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 53 bbls ref. C. A. Morris, York, Pa.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 13.—Cotton quiet and rather heavy, with sales of 17,000 bales at 25½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts, 12,984 bbls—flour heavy and 5@10c lower, with sales of 8,500 bbls at $4,40@4,80 for superfine State and western, $5,20@6,10 for extra State, $4,90@6,10 for extra western, $5,80 @6,20 for white wheat extra, $5,25@6,15 for R. H. O., $5,75@6,50 for extra St. Louis, $6,20@8,50 for good to choice do., closing dull, including 3,000 bbls extra western for export at $5,25@5,40. Rye flour dull, with sales of 250 bbls at $4,65 @5,85. Cornmeal quiet, with sales of 150 bbls Marsh's caloric at $5,10. Whisky firmer, with sales of 200 bbls western at $1,02½@$3,10 for free, the latter for iron bound. Wheat—receipts, 8,255 bush—wheat slightly favors buyers, and there is rather more doing; sales of 75,000 bush at $1,20 for prime No. 3 spring, $1,22 @1,25½ for No. 2 do., the latter price for extra to choice Minnesota, $1,30@1,33 for winter red and amber western, $1,47½ for white western, $1,64 for extra choice white state. Rye quiet. Barley dull; sales 3,000 bush two rowed State at $1,10. Barley malt quiet; sales 1,400 bush state at $1,20. Corn a shade firmer; sales 42,000 bush at $1,09@1,10 for unsound mixed western, $1,11@1,13 for sound do., $1,06 for new white southern, $1,08 for old and new mixed western. Oats—receipts 1,000 bush, dull and heavy; sales 24,000 bush at 62@63c for western, 65@64¼c for state, the latter price an extreme. Stock of grain in warehouse —wheat 3,875,737 bush, corn 719,171 bush, oats 1,397,764 bush, rye 57,017 bush, barley 301,044 bush, malt 71,974 bush, peas 10,825 bush. Rice dull at 6¾@7¾c for Carolina. Coffee is dull. Sugar in fair request, with sales 422 hhds at 11½@11⅝c for Cuba, and 11½@12c for Porto Rico. Molasses dull. Petroleum firm at 18@18¼c for crude and 32@32½c for refined. Hops quiet at 18@27c for American. Linseed Oil dull at 91@93c. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 47@44c. Pork quiet and heavy; sales 550 bbls at $32@32.75 for new mess, $32,75@33 for for old do, $24@26 for prime, and $27,50 @30,50 for prime mess; also 500 bbls new mess, seller last half January and all February, at $32. Beef steady, with sales 150 bbls at $8@10 for new plain mess and $12@17 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef firm, with sales 750 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess, and $27@30 for India mess. Beef Hams dull, with sales 75 bbls at $30@31 for new. Cut Meats dull: sales 100 pkgs at 12@13c, shoulders; 17@ 17¾c, hams; middles quiet; sales 40 bxs long and cut at 15½c. Dressed Hogs dull at 13¼@13¾c, western, closing at 13½c. Lard heavy; sales 450 tierces at 18@19c, steam: 19¼@20c, kettle rendered. Butter dull at 20@35c, Ohio; 36@44c, State. Cheese dull at 16@17½c. Freights to Liverpool dull at 5d. per steam for wheat.

Latest—Flour market closed quiet and a shade lower for medium and common grades. Wheat quiet and without decided change; No. 2 spring $1,22@1,25, and $1,30@1,33 for winter red and amber western. Rye dull and nominal. Oats heavy, at 62@63c for western. Corn firm and quiet, at $1,11@1,13 for sound western mixed. Pork very quiet and unchanged. Beef dull and nominal. Cut Meats and Bacon dull and heavy. Lard dull, at 18¾@19c for fair to prime steam. Eggs dull and without decided change.

CHICAGO, December 12.—Eastern exchange, 1-10 off, buying, and 1-10 premium, selling. Flour, dull; sales of spring extras at $5,50@5,00. Wheat, ½@¾c higher; sales of No. 1 at 87@88¾c; No. 2 at 86½@85¾c; closing steady at 85¾@86c for No. 2, and unchanged; this afternoon, rejected at 75@77c, no grade; 56¾@68c for No. 2; market unchanged. Oats, more active at ½@1c higher; sales of No. 2 at 41½@42¼c, cash; 42@43c buyer; 41¾@42½c seller the month; 43c seller January; closing at 42c, cash. Rye, dull and steady at 73c for No. 2. Barley, active and easier; sales of No. 2 at 79c; closing at 78@79c. Highwines, steady at 95@96c. Sugar 12@14¼c for common to choice New Orleans. Provisions fairly active; mess pork more active at $31,50 cash, $32 seller January, $32,50 seller March, and nominal at $32,25 seller February. Lard, ordinary, quiet at $20,75; lard steady and more active at 18¼@18¾c cash, and 18¾@19c seller January and February, closing at 18¾c cash; shoulders quiet and steady; green, 11¾@12c, 15 days in salt, rough sides, 14¾@14¾c, sweet pickled hams quiet at 16¼c; dressed hogs firmer at $12,25@13,37½c, dividing on 200 lbs.

CINCINNATI, December 13. — Flour, family $5,35@5,65. Wheat, unchanged and quiet, No. 1 $1,10. Corn steady, new 75c, old 90c. Oats dull at 52@57c. Rye steady at 90@96c. Barley, fall Canadian $1,40; for fall Canadian $1,20@1,22. Cotton firm at 23¼@24c for middling. Whisky closed at 97@98c and demand light. Mess Pork quiet but steady at $31,00. Bulk Meats firm, but firm, shoulders at 12¾c; sides 15¾@15⅝c for clear rib; and 16¼@16¾c for clear packed. Bacon in firm consumptive demand, shoulders 14¾c; sides 17¾@18¼c for clear rib, Lard quiet, held at 17¾@19c but demand light. Hogs quiet, not much done and but few offering, prices ranging from $10,25@10,80; receipts of 4,700 head. Green Meats quiet at 11¼c for shoulders; 14¾c for sides, and 15½@15¾c for hams. Lard oil $1,50@1,55. Petroleum dull at 32@34c.

CLEVELAND, Dec 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very dull and no transactions, holders asking $1,14@1,15 for No 1 red, and $1,11@1,12 for No 2 do; highest offers $1,13 for No 1, and $1,09 for No 2. Corn steady; old No 1 shelled held at $1, No 2 at 98c, with very little inquiry for new. Corn nominal at from 85 to 92c. Oats steady and unchanged; No 1 state in moderate request and firmer at 50c, and nominal at 95@$1 for No 1, 90c for No 2. Barley dull and nominal; Canada offered at $1@1,15 without buyers. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; refined 29 @29½c in large lots, 32@33c in small lots in retail trade; crude lower and held at $6,45 per bbl.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 13.—Cotton steady: low middling 23¼c and good ordinary 22¾c. Bulk Meats: clear sides 16¾; clear ribbed sides 16¼c; shoulders 12½c; new cured hams 22c. Lard 18¾c. Hogs $5½@6c. Rough Corn $27 per barrel. Wheat: red $1,10, amber $1,15 and white $1,20. Corn $1,08. Rye $1,00. Barley $1,10. Flour, $5,00@7,00 for superfine to fancy.

BALTIMORE, December 13.—Flour dull —buyers demand concessions. Wheat dull, $1,3 6@1,38. Corn: receipts large; white 80@86c, yellow 86@87c. Oats firm at 56@60c. Rye $1. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $32@33. Bacon: rib sides 18¾@19c, clear sides 19¾c, shoulders 15½@15¾c, hams 21c. Lard 19c. Whiskey: better feeling, with small sales at $1,02@1,03.

LOUISVILLE, December 13.—Bagging firm at $22@26. Cotton quiet and firm, with middling at 23¾c. Flour in good demand; extra family $5,25. Hogs active at 9¾@10¼c; receipts 4,600; killed 4,000. Tobacco very dull. Sales with 21 hhds at $8@9 for lugs, and $10@12 for new and old leaf. Whisky quiet at 98c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Provisions quiet. Petroleum quiet; crude 23½c; refined 31¾c. Flour quiet and weak; superfine $4,75@5,00. Wheat very quiet; Pennsylvania red $1,27@1,30. Rye declined to $1@1,05. Corn dull; old yellow $1,08; new 80@86c. Whisky lower at $1,02.

ST. LOUIS, December 13.—Cattle in moderate demand and unchanged; sales at $13,50@31,50 for inferior to fair, 4@5c for good to prime, 5½c for choice. Hogs firmer and best grades ¼c higher; prices range at $8,40@9,10.

ST. LOUIS, December 13.—Tobacco very little offering. Cotton nominally higher, with sales at 24c. Hemp: small sales choice undressed at $1,75; dressed $2,25. Whisky firm at $1.

MEMPHIS, December 13.—Cotton quiet and weak at 23¾c; receipts 3,518 bales; exports 2,682 bales.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Market is lacking in activity, but nevertheless there appears a turning point in the prices of some classes of textiles as follows: Ole's AXA blue Denims have been advanced from 22c to 25c, do. BB do. from 22c to 23c, do. CC do. from 19c to 20c, Columbia N blue and brown do. from 26c to 27c, Haymaker blue and brown do. from 16c to 16½c. New York Mills Bleached Muslins, which have been selling for ten days as low as 21½c, are advanced to 22½c, while Bate's 5 4 do. are changed from 29c to 30c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, December 13.—15 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 2 do do, J Moorhead; 2 do do, Bradys Bend Iron Co; 1 do do, Rees, Graff & Dalzell; 1 do do, Evenson, Carothers & Co; 2 do do, Hutchison, G & Co; 1 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 3 do do, Zug & Co; 250 pigs lead, Dithridge & Son; 400 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 25 bbls high wines, Rodelheim & Co; 138 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 5 do do, Schoonmaker & L; 1 car do, Evenson, Carothers & Co; 10 bbls whisky, Dierker & Speck; 1 car scrap iron, H Mullins; 52 bols b coal, Seward & Emerson; 17 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 76 do do, J A Graff; 25 do do, L J Blanchard; 10 do do, E Heazleton; 50 do do, Regner & Co; 6 tubs butter, R R Clark; 12 reams paper, Godfrey & Clark; 15 bgs buckwheat flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 216 sks barley, J M Muller; 200 do do, 10 doz brooms, S Lindsay, Jr & Co; 11 sks rags, Frazier & M; 31 sks rags, McCullough & Co; 9 bdls hdls, Freeman & B; 50 doz brooms, Arbuckle S & Co; 2 cars castings, M Kelly; 2 do limestone, Laughlin & Co; 30 doz brooms, S Ewart & Co; 17 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 10 bbls hominy, H Rea Jr; 1 car stone, J Hinchcliff; 1 do scrap iron, Union Iron Mills; 24 bbls highwines, J McKay; 1 car feed, Schomaker & L; 100 bbls flour, Jenkins & Bro.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, December 13.—8 cars ore, Shoenberger B & Co; 6 do pig iron, Nimick & Co; 55 bbls oil, J Spear & Co; 1 do ore, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 2 do do, Rees, G & Dull; 3 do do do, Singer N & Co; 1 do do, McKnight & Co; 1 do do, W Clark & Co; 1 do do, Reamer & Co; 1 do do, J Wood & Co; 1 do do, Painter & Son; 1 do, Zug & Co; 2 do do, Brown & Co; 2 do do, Dilworth P & Co; 1 do do lumber, R A Clark & Co; 1 do stone, McBane & A; 25 cases cheese, H Riddle; 9 bxs frames, Pickersgill & Co; 6 bbls a butter, C A Boucher; 25 bxs hams, Dalzell & T. 44 bbls flour, J Gregg; 13 sks rye, 25 do oats, J & W Fairley; 11 bdls chair stuff, Bedford Chair Co; 199 sks o meal, Keil & Ritchart; 1 car lumber, Ashby & S; 24 empty bbls, C A Wormcastle; 50 bbls beans, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 32 do do, 19 do d apples, 41 do apples, P Duff & Son; 50 do apples, Vangorder & S; 11 do d do, 1 do flaxseed, Voigt, M & Co; 13 do d apples, 6 do psaches, J Koening; 40 sks flour, H Schnelback.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, December 13.—267 pkgs fish J Connor; 50 tes lard, J Dalzell; 1 car staves, Hastings & D; 20 bbls flour, E H Myers & Co; 50 do do, Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 bbls whisky, H M Swigin; 1 hhd bacon, 10 kgs pigs feet, F Sellers & Co. 8 tcs saussage, E H Myers & Co; 2 do beef, Dalzell & Townsend; 12 bbls liquor, J Freaderberg; 3 hhds tobacco, Martin Heyl & Co; 20 do, A Schmidt; 1 ck shoulders, J H Parker; 40 bxs tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 8 pkgs do, E H McGinnis; 45 do do, W S Jones; 20 hides, Lappe & Weise; 16 bgs barley, McHenry & H; 122 do do, J Gangwich; 44 do oats, 25 do corn, W Hagan; 45 do rye, W J Moore; 1 do do, Bruggercock, McCreery & Co; 196 bgs oats, J List; 5 bbls liquor, H McSwiggin; 5 do do, J Bryar; 2 cars staves, Hastings & D; 1 cask meal, J H Parker; 5 pkgs do, E H Myers & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, December 13.—1 car coal, W Lorentz; 115 do do, Kier, Foster & Kier; 48 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 2 bxs butter, L J Blanchard; 20 bdls steel, Singer, Nimick & Co; 4 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 1 car brick, Maxwell & McNeath; 8 pkgs marketing, Paul Gibson; 4 bbls whisky, G Hasley; 57 sks rags, Christy & Benham; 50 sks flour, Campbell & Coulson; 30 do do, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 6 do do, T C Jenkins; 2 bxs mdse, D Gregg & Co; 50 sks oats, Keil & Ritchart; 15 do do, H Riddle; 1 car clay, Star F B Co; 3 bxs mdse, A F Beans; 3 cars metal, John Moorhead; 128 sks oats, 36 do wheat, Scott, & Gisal.

ALLEGHENY STATION December 13.—5 cars cooperage, Raiya & Robertson; 1 do do, J M Hemphill; 2 cars barley, Smith & Co; 100 bbls flour, 81 sks oats, R Knox & Son; 2 cars metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 do wheat, W Rinker; 1 do lime, Simon Drum; 3 do limestone; Superior Iron Co; 56 hides, J Eisenbeis, 1 car cooperage, H Schaffer; 27 dressed hogs, Hippley & Beckert; 2 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 1 bbl tallow, J Stuckrath & Co; 100 bbls flour, Geo Shewarty; 2 cars ore, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 1 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 2 bbls eggs, John Herbert,

RIVER NEWS.

The river was rising slowly last evening, with 6 feet 6 inces in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather cloudy and considerable colder, and for the time being, the rain may be considered over.

There has been no arrivals since the date of our last report excepting the packets.

The St. Charles, Capt. C. A. Dravo, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to-day, leaving at noon. She is in all respects the finest boat that comes to this port, and it is to be hoped that she will receive, as she deserves, a good trip. Messrs. G. L. Reppart and W. S. Dravo are associated together in the office.

The owners of the illfated Rebecca are negotiating, it is said, for the purchase of a side-wheel steamer belonging to the Brownsville Mail Co. The price asked is $10,000, and if they buy her the New Sate will again resumne her place in the Wheeling and Pittsburgh Packet trade.

The hull for Capt. C. L. Brennan's new Pittsburgh and Parkersburg packet arrived on Sunday. She will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible.

The Kate Putnam, Capt. Russell, with Wm. Harbison in the office, is announced to leave for St. Louis this evening, and large freights and shippers should bear this in mind. The Kate is in first rate condition for business.

The Mollie Ebert, G. W. Ebert is filling up steadily, and will be the first boat out for New Orleans.

The Scandale left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Saturday.

—The St. Paul *Press*, of Sunday, says: Mr. O. E. Garrison, who is engaged in a Government survey of the Upper Mississippi pine country, in the Vicinity of Paririe river, is gathering information for the Historicle Society, and is desirous that next season an expedition be sent out by the society to explore the tributaries of the Mississippi and Crow Wing rivers.

Mr. Garrison is of opinion that a canal can be cut from an arm of Pokegoma Lake to the river, so that steamboats can pass; and has sent a map of the proposed canal to General Warren.

—John Spencer, an old and well known steamboat clerk, but who has been agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at East Liberty, for a year or more past, has resigned his position there and will in all probability return to steamboating again. Mr. Spencer's reasons for quitting the railroad Company were good and satisfactory, the most prominent of which was the compensation was not sufficient for the services performed.

—We learn that the temporary railroad bridge at Mingo was being completed, and that a train of thirty cars and two locomotives passed over it yesterday, and tested it. This will be a great convenience to the traveling public, and greatly facilitate the shipment of freight to and from the East.—*Minneapolis Tribune, 8th.*

—The Utah from New Orleans arrived at Little Rock on the 3d, with railroad iron for the Fort Smith railroad.....

Larry Harmstad is a candidate for wharfmaster at Memphis.

—Capt. Jake Haslep, an old steamboatman and at one time well-known here, has an oyster saloon at Kansas City, Mo.

—The Vicksburg *Herald* notes the arrival of the Eva from Cincinnati to enter Sunflower river.

—The Submarine No. 12, so long aground, got off on the rise, and is at Memphis.

—The Ironsides was expected to arrive at St. Louis on Saturday.

RIVER PACKETS.

EVANSVILLE, CAIRO & ST. LOUIS.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

The fine packet

KATE PUTNAM.....JAS. RUSSELL, Com'r,

Wm. Harbison, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, THIS DAY, Dec. 14th, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

The steamer Kate Putnam will take Nashville passengers through. de13

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine passenger steamer

MOLLIE EBERT, ... Capt. G. W. EBERT, Clerk, McQuillan, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on TUESDAY, 14th inst., at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINGWOOD,

HARVEST PORTER,

de13 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI WEEK-LY PACKET.

Leaves Pittsburgh, TUESDAY, 14 M.

Leaves Cincinnati, FRIDAY, 4 P. M.

The new and elegant passenger Steamer,

CHARLES, C. A. DRAVO, Commander, George L. Reppert, Clerk, will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,

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STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON,

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,

143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

LATEST OIL STRIKE.

JUSTICE! LIBERTY! ECONOMY! AND FREE TRADE!

To secure even handed JUSTICE, just come and see what splendid bargains are offered in the gorgeous stock of Spring and Summer Clothes just prepared and exhibited by

S. C. TRAUERMAN.

The fullest LIBERTY to be enjoyed when the man who enjoys it is neatly dressed in a suit of new Summer Clothes which fit him so comfortable! as not to abridge the freedom of his motions. Such clothes are to be had at S. C. TRAUERMAN'S.

To practice ECONOMY, don't spend vast sums of money where exorbitant profits charge fancy prices for unsatisfactory clothing, but come and get the worth of every dollar you spend, at

S. C. TRAUERMAN'S.

FREE TRADE of the freest sort, practiced every day, and all day, at the rig No. 11 clothing Hall. There the people bring their cash, and there they get their clothes. Every man free to buy at all times. Trade tremendous just now at the Biz No. 11 Clothing Hall.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

Cocoa nut suits for $4 worth $12.

Spanish suits for $9 worth $20.

Skating park suits for $14 worth $25.

$500 suits, linen, at $4 50 each worth $5.

Black suits for $10 worth $20.

Boys' suits at one-half price.

And a great many more too numerous to mention. Call early and secure your bargains, as we have but a few days to sell. Remember Big No. 11 Sixth street.

S. C. TRAUERMAN.

CHESTNUT & TWELFTH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA,

BAILEY & CO., Jewelers.

GRAND OPENING!!

For the FALL and CHRISTMAS TRADE of a MAGNIFICENT STOCK of all the novelties in

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

FANCY GOODS, &C.

Bridal Gifts a Specialty.

BAILEY & CO. have the handsomest store in the World, and will at all times be pleased to receive and show visitors through their establishment.

BAILEY & CO.,

NEW MARBLE STORE,

CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS,

Philadelphia.

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APPLE PARERS.—I have a full assortment of Apple Paring, Coring and Slicing Machines, which I invite all to call and see them tried. The PARING, CORING AND SLICING MACHINES, takes only three turns of the crank to pare, core, and slice an ordinary sized apple. It will pare without slicing or coring required.

Dried Apples sell much higher when sliced with this machine than when quartered by the old process

Also, a full assortment of

Lightning & Turn Table Apple Parers.

For sale, wholesale and Retail, by

JAMES BOWN,

No. 136 WOOD STREET.

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Importer and retail dealer in

FINE STATIONERY,

WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING,

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING &c. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.

1,033 Chestnut St., Phila.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVENESS.

Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle. Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & Co., Druggists, Proprietors.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by GEO. A. KELLY, Pittsburgh. fe4:d&w-T-TH F

30 CASKS PEARL ASH IN store and for sale, by

J. B. CANFIEL D'

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS are cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the cough and matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, mixes thrown off

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE is *furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail, $8 per annum: 3 mos., $2.*

Millvalle is one of the most thriving boroughs adjacent to the city.

Our legislators are arranging for spending the winter in Harrisburgh.

Mayor Drum yesterday disposed of two cases, which constituted the amount of his official duties during the day.

The Lockup was filled at one o'clock this morning by a turbulent company of festive spirits, and veteran vagrants.

Borough Court.—Burgess Salisbury, of Birmingham, had four cases before him Sunday morning. They were disposed of in the usual manner.

The Work House population is kept up by constant accessions from the jail. The people there seem to be well satisfied with their condition.

The proposed new school house for the Fourth ward, Allegheny, will be one of the finest in the State. Allegheny takes a front rank in these matters.

Street Commissioner Hunter has laid flagstone crossings at the intersection of Penn and Eleventh streets, for which he has the fervent gratitude of pedestrians traveling that way.

Committed for Trial.—Henry Grist, charged with stealing a twenty-four dollar coat from A. G. Buchanan, had a final hearing before Alderman Taylor yesterday, and was committed for trial.

A family of five adults advertises for boarding in a respectable private family. See column of "Wants." A family that has three good chambers to spare would find the arrangement a desirable one.

Disorderly Conduct.—Elizabeth Turge made information before Justice Ammon charging Verona Gensler with disorderly conduct. She alleges that the accused called her hard names. She was fined five dollars and costs.

Held for a Hearing.—Henry Williard, a saloon keeper, on Rebecca street, First ward, Allegheny, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, by James Cornelius, will have a hearing before Alderman Bailie, Wednesday evening.

Street Fight.—Michael Cunningham and John Algeo had an encounter on the street yesterday. Cunningham alleges Algeo "struck and hurt him." Alderman Taylor issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused for assault and battery.

Drowned.—John Brown, a deck hand, while engaged in rolling a cask from the steamer "Belle" to the wharf boat, at Marietta, Thursday last, fell into the river and was drowned. He was about twenty-five years of age, but nothing of his antecedents was known.

Muscular.—Struck, kicked and knocked down, is the manner in which George Balster is said to have treated Chas. Meyer, a cripple, on Third street, Tifft ward, Allegheny. Alderman Bailie, at the instance of Charles, yesterday issued a warrant for George's arrest.

Assault and Battery.—Hosa Hustead made information before Justice Salisbury yesterday, charging Henry Datz with assault and battery. Datz is one of the proprietors of Badford Hall, and it is alleged that he forcibly ejected the prosecutor from the premises. Warrant issued.

Depot Change.—The building now occupied by the Adams Express Company on Seventh avenue and Grant street is to be converted into a freight depot for the Pan Handle Railroad. The Express Company will remove to a new building to be erected near the Grain Elevator. The work has been commenced.

Horrible Rumor.—There was a rumor afloat yesterday that a resident of the city, a butcher, had been run over by a train on the West Penn. Railroad. According to the account the train, a freight, served his head from the body. We could trace the rumor to no reliable source.

Meeting of the Bar.—An adjourned meeting of the members of the Bar will be held Saturday next at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Supreme Court room, to receive and consider the report of Major A. M. Brown, Col. J. W. Bayne, and J. F. Slagle, Esq. A Committee appointed to report on the subject matter of the Bar's last meeting.

Pierc, Dannals & Co. give particular attention to orders from the country. All wishing their Cream Ale will have their orders promptly and satisfactorily filled if sent through the post, accompanied by the necessary funds. Address all communications to them at the Oregon Brewery, Stevenson street, near Penna. avenue.

Caught a Tartar.—Officer Salber arrested Margaret Emmett, in the Ninth ward, last evening, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and while attempting to conduct her to the station house, she bit a piece out of his leg. A wagon was procured and the biter conveyed to the lock-up, where she remains, awaiting the action of the Court this morning.

A Little Wanderer.—Henry Chambers, a bright little boy, eight years of age, was brought to the watch house yesterday by an officer who found him wandering on the street lost. The little fellow stated that he had come in from the country on a street car. About dark a young man called and took the boy home to his parents, who live near Oakland.

Severely Burned.—Lizzie Crawford, aged six years, was severely burned on Sunday evening, during the absence of her parents at church, by her clothing being ignited from the fire in the grate, in front of which she was standing. Her injuries are of such a character that doubts are entertained of her recovery. She resides in an alley near Bidwell's plow works, Ninth ward.

Verdant.—A pair of verdant youths of German descent, hailing from Troy Hill, met one of the Virgin alley nymphs on Fifth avenue, last evening, and were induced to go to her den, where, they allege, they were swindled out of four dollars. They called on Capt. Graham for advice in the matter, but the consolation they received was not at all palatable, and they returned in disgust.

Still Another.—Jacob Goetz emphatically has his share of litigation. He has now pending against him various charges of larceny and false pretense. Yesterday another was added. Mr. Jacob Kounz made information before Alderman Eggers against him for larceny as bailee, alleging that Goetz obtained from him two dollars in coppers to exchange for greenbacks, which he failed to do. Warrant issued.

Astonishing.—Archy M'Donald attempted to abstract a couple of hoods, worth fifty cents, from the goods at Cheap John's, yesterday, but was observed by a bystander. The police arrested Archy, when he explained he intended to return the articles in a few days and astonish the proprietors. He took an astonishing method to pleasantly surprise, which unfortunately was interfered with by the officers. He will have a hearing for larceny.

A Challenge.—When a man throws off his coat and threatens to subject your corporeal frames to a dressing, of a peculiarly violent and painful character, it is certainly time to seek protection, unless you want to fight. Wm. Cuny therefore under such circumstances—if as they were as he alleges—did perfectly right yesterday in causing Alderman Taylor to issue a warrant for the arrest of his threatener James Murray on an information for surety of the peace.

The Duel by Lot.—Let those who are fond of pure romance read the chapters of a story bearing the above caption in another part of our paper. This is one of the most original and at the same time most absorbingly interesting romances of modern times. The characters and incidents seem so real, and the plot of the story is so ingeniously wrought that the reader is fascinated at the very commencement and remains so to the end. We advise our readers by all means to read "The Duel by Lot."

Music for the Holidays.—Our enterprising neighbors, Messrs. Mellor & Hoene, are now receiving their stock of Pianos, Organs, &c., for the holiday trade, especially selected by Mr. Mellor, last week, at the eastern factories. The selection is very large, and embraces instruments from the most renowned factories. Prices lower than New York rates. Persons contemplating purchasing a Piano or Organ for a holiday gift, should by all means visit Mellor & Hoene's Mammoth Music Store, 53 Fifth avenue.

CITY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting—The Market Question—Report of Committees—The Water Question.

A special meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh was held at the Council Chamber, City Building, yesterday, for the purpose of considering the ordinance providing for the re leasing of the butchers' and other stalls in the Diamond Market.

Select Council.

Members present: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Armstrong, Brown, Burgwin, Bissell, Coffin, Craig, Dickson, Gallaher, Gross, Hallman, Hartman, Herron, Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Littell, Marshall, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McClelland, McEwen, McMahon, Rafferty, Reis, Rush, Schmidt, Shinton, Wainwright, Wainwright, S. J., Wainwright, Z., Watson, Wilson, President McAuley and E. S. Morrow, Clerk.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting.

THE MARKETS.

Mr. McEwen, Chairman of the Committee on Markets, called up the ordinance relating to leasing the market stands and stalls, and moved its second reading.

The ordinance was read a second time.

Mr. McEwen then moved the third reading and final passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Shipton inquired for information, what rent the Committee proposed to fix upon the stalls.

Mr. McEwen replied that the Committee would be at liberty to fix the rent at what they saw proper.

Mr. Brown was opposed to selling the stalls to the highest bidder, particularly when the ordinance tied up the whole matter, for ten years. He thought it would be better for the Committee to rent the stalls from year to year.

Mr. Rafferty thought strange that the gentleman would assume the position he had in this matter, that if a man desired to embark in business he would like to have a lease for a term of years instead of being at the mercy of the Market Committee from year to year, who might at their own option turn them out at any time.

Mr. Burgwin opposed the ordinance because it was an attempt to increase the revenue of the city by unfair means. He thought it an offer on the part of the city to sell what did not belong to her. The good will of the stand which it was proposed to sell, belonged to the former occupant. He submitted as a substitute a proposition instructing the Market Committee to notify all occupants of stalls and stands in the Diamond Market to deliver the same to the city on or before the 1st of April, 1870. That the Committee then fix an annual rental on the stands at as early a day as possible, taking into consideration the actual value of the stalls.

Mr. Craig stated that he would have to vote against the ordinance, and desired to give his reasons for so doing. He did not think it would be just to some of the present occupants of stands to sell them at auction.

Mr. Hartman opposed the ordinance and proposed an advance of a certain per centage on the annual rental, as the Committee might deem proper and right.

Mr. Craig moved as a substitute that the Committee be instructed to add an advance of 50 per cent. to the rental of all the stalls in the market. The motion was not seconded.

Mr. Burgwin in explanation stated that his resolution was to recommit the ordinance, in order that the Committee might embody the matter suggested in his resolution.

Mr. Craig then renewed his resolution to instruct the Committee to add 50 per cent. to the rental of the several stalls.

Mr. Hartman thought the addition of 50 per cent. too high. He thought if the rent was increased the butchers would be compelled to make the rent off their customers. He would therefore offer an amendment to the substitute by making the addition 10 per cent.

Mr. Jones moved to lay the amendment and the substitute on the table. Adopted.

Mr. Brown thought the Market Committee understood the matter better than Councils, and therefore thought the matter should be left to the Committee.

Mr. Kirk agreed with the gentleman in saying that the committee understood the matter better than Councils, and he was therefore in favor of the ordinance the committee have reported. When the stalls were rented ten years ago to the highest bidder, the city certainly had a property right in them, and if so, that right reverted to the city at the expiration of the ten years.

The question then recurred to the resolution offered by Mr. Burgwin and the ayes and nays were called with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Armstrong, Brown, Burgwin, Bissell, Coffin, Craig, Dickson, Gallagher, Gross, Hallman, Hartman, Herron, Jones, Laufman, Lloyd, Marshall, Marshall, Murdoch, Murray, McClelland, McMahon, Rush, Schmidt, Shhipton, Wainright, S. J. Wainright, Z. Watson, Wilson, McAuley, President —30.

Nays—Kehew, Kirk, Littell, Morrow, McEwen, Rafferty, Rees—7.

So the resolution was adopted.

SPECIAL REPORT.

Mr Shipton, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the petition from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, reported the following:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, who were appointed a special committee to investigate and report upon the matters contained in a petition to Councils, presented by the authorities of St. Pauls Episcopal church, Laceyville, which petition is herewith returned to you, respectfully report: That the city of Pittsburgh is not liable to the payment of damages to property caused by the grading of streets, and the only remedy provided for persons so damaged is under the 10th and 11th sections of the act of January, 1864, entitled an act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh.

That the petition is within the time prescribed by the act, Councils may appoint viewers to appraise the damages, but as this is a matter which comes properly under the control of the Street Committee, we recommend that the petition be referred to that committee, and that the present committee be discharged.

The report was received and referred to the Street Committee, and the committee discharged.

Mr. Gross presented a petition from owners of property on Ellsworth avenue, asking that said avenue be widened to fifty feet and the grade determined. Accompanying the petition was an ordinance providing for the opening and widening of said avenue. The petition was received, and the ordinance read three times and passed.

The chair read a petition praying for the repeal of the ordinance providing for the construction of a sewer on Seventh street.

Petition received,

Accompanying the petition was an ordinance repealing the ordinance referred to.

Mr. Gallaher moved a suspension of the rules and the third reading and final passage of the ordinance.

After considerable discussion the ordinance was withdrawn, and Mr. Gallaher offered a resolution instructing the Street Committee to withdraw the contract for the construction of the sewer referred to. Adopted.

Mr. Brown presented the petition of Armstrong, Bro. & Co. relative to putting down a vault on Water street, setting forth that a permit had been obtained from the Street Commissioner to construct the vault, and subsequently the street Committee had authorized the street Commissioner to fill up the vault. Accompanying the petition was a resolution rescinding the resolution authorizing the filling up of the vault. Petition received and resolution read three times and passed.

Mr. Hartman, from the Committee on Wooden Buildings, presented the following:

GENTLEMEN:—The Committee on Wooden Buildings have had before them the following petitions: Petition of John M. Cooper, for leave to erect an ironclad building at 282 Penn street. Petition of the Westinghouse Patent Brake Company for leave to erect ironclad buildings on Liberty street, near Twenty-fifth street. Petition of R. B. Ewens to erect an ironclad building on Boyd's Hill. Petition of William and Frank Armstrong for leave to erect an ironclad stable on Spring alley.

The committee would report favorably to the granting of the petition of John M. Cooper, Weslinghouse Air Brake Company, and R. B. Ewens, the buildings being intended for manufacturing purposes, and adverse to the petition of Messrs. Armstrong, it being intended for a stable.

Report accepted and the recommendations of the committee adopted.

Mr. McMahon, a petition for the opening of Hatfield street, between Forty-fourth and Forty-seventh streets. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. McEwen, petition for gas lamp on Arthurs street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Kehew, petition for gas lamp on Crawford street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Murdoch, petition for a gas lamp in Garrison alley. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Jones, petition for the enactment of an ordinance providing for the granting of license to non-residents. Referred to Ordinance Committee.

Also, an ordinance for a board walk on Wylleavenue. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for the opening of Nevill street. Read three times and passed.

Also, an ordinance for the opening, grading and paving of Ravine street, six hundred feet eastward of Thirty-third street. Read three times and passed.

Also, an ordinance for a board walk on Boundary street. Passed finally.

Report of the viewers on the opening of Atwood street. Approved.

Mr. Gallaher, a resolution instructing the Ordinance Committee to prepare an ordinance prohibiting the placing of steam boilers under sidewalks.

On motion of Mr. Burgwin the resolution was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Hallman, a resolution instructing the Gas Committee to inquire into, and ascertain the cost of lighting the Greensburg pike with a series of petroleum gas lights similar to those in use in other cities, and report an ordinance for the same. Referred to the Gas Lighting Committee.

Mr. McMahon an ordinance providing for the opening of Hatfield street. Read three times and passed.

The President read a communication and report from the City Controller which was accompanied by a long list of names of business firms asking a reduction of business tax. Resolutions for the payment of sundry bills, and recommending transfers of certain appropriations.

Mr. Hartman moved to refer the matter relating the reduction on certain business tax to the Finance Committee. Adopted.

The bill of the *Republic* for printing was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Common Council.

Present—Messrs. Albeitz, Anderson, Barr, Barton, Batchelor, Bell, Berger, Black, Boggs, Booth, Carroll, Caskey, Chislett, Dain, Dunseath, Fleming, Gildenfenney, Hare, House, Houston, Hutchinson, Jahn, Jamison, Jones, Kremer, McCandless, McCarthy, McKelvy, McMasters, Meyer, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Palmer, Pearson, Reed, Rook, Rosewell, Sims, Scott, Verner, Vetter, Waughter, Weldon, Welsh, Wilson and President Tomlinson.

Minutes read by Clerk McMasters and approved.

The President stated this to be a special meeting for the consideration of releasing of Market stands.

Mr. Reed moved to suspend the rules, to take up other business, until the ordinance was received from Select Council. Carried.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. McCarthy called up the resolution authorizing an increase of $1,000 to the salary of the Mayor's Clerk.

Mr. Reed moved to amend the resolution by making the amount $500.

Some discussion ensued on the amendment, when it was voted down.

The resolution as read was adopted.

Mr. McCandless, a protest by John F. Culley against the curbstone being ordered on the opening of Devilliss street through his property. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Also, a resolution for gas lampon Roberts street. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Also, a petition from a number of citizens, asking for the erection of a market house on Centre avenue. Referred to the Market Committee.

Mr. Batchelor, a petition for the opening of Reed street, from Hartiel street to the turnpikpe, Twentieth ward. Referred to the Road Committee.

Also, a petition for the opening of Harriet street. Referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. House, a petition from W. W. Swan for a reduction of business tax.

Mr. Moorhead, two petitions asking for reviews of Divilliers and Roberts streets. Referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. Reed called up the ordinance for the opening of Federal street, and moved a concurrence in the action of Select Council in passing the ordinance.

Mr. Weldon presented a remonstrance against the passage of the ordinance. The remonstrance was accepted and the ordinance passed.

Mr. House offered a remonstrance against a board-walk in the Fourteenth ward. Referred to Road Committee.

Several petitions for reduction of business tax were presented and referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

Mr. McCarthy called up the report of the Water Committee in reference to the purchase of a site for a new water works.

Mr. McKelvy called for the reading of Messrs. Coleman and Rahm's proposition.

The paper being in the possession of the Water Assessor, a delay of a few moments was occasioned until it could be found.

Mr. McCarthy moved the previous question on his motion to pass the ordinance finally, but subsequently withdrew it.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Mr. Morgan presented the report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, amended as directed by Councils. It was received and filed.

Also, a resolution instructing the City Engineer to postpone work on the macadamizing of Larimer avenue until further orders. Read and passed.

Mr. Houston, a resolution instructing Street Commissioner to place flagstone crossings at north and south sides of Second Ward Park, across Grant and Ross streets. Referred to Street Committee.

MISSING DOCUMENT.

Mr. Scott said the Water Assessor had stated he had brought the proposition of Messrs. Coleman and Rahm into the Council Chamber and laid it upon the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk explained he did not see the paper at all.

After considerable rummaging among the papers the document was finally discovered and read.

Some discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. Morgan, McCarthy, Jones, McKelvy, Batchelor and McCandless.

A NEW PROPOSITION.

Mr. Batchelor offered the following as an amendment to the ordinance:

Resolved, That Select and Common Councils shall, in joint convention, met for that purpose elect three citizens who are not members of the Council to act as Water Commissioners to take into consideration the subject of New Water Works. Said Commissioners to act *without pay*, and shall have power to engage the services of a competent Hydraulic engineer and assistants. The Commissioners and Chief Engineer shall constitute a board to fully consider the subject of Water Supply, and submit the result of their conclusions to Councils.

The expenses of said board shall be submitted to the "Water Committee," who shall cause a warrant to be drawn for same and charge to water extension fund.

When the resolution had been discussed at some length the President ruled it out of order, taking the ground that Councils had no power to appoint such a Commission outside their own members.

Mr. McCandless took a different view of the matter and appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The appeal was not sustained.

Mr. McCandless then amended the paper and substituted "three members of Councils," and again offered the resolution.

Mr. Houston moved to lay the amendment on the table. He was in favor of the Commission as citizens, but thought another Committee in Councils, which seemed in opposition to the regular Water Committee, should not be appointed. The motion to lay on the table was lost.

The Chair then ruled the resolution out of order under Rule 16th.

Mr. Fleming moved to postpone the whole matter until next meeting.

Mr. Houston called for the yeas and nays on the motion, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Barton, Batchelor, Bell, Berger, Black, Booth, Carroll, Caskey, Fleming, Gildenfenny, Hare, House, Hutchison, Jahn, Jamison, Jones, McCandless, McKelvy, Meyer, Moore, Morgan, Sims—21.

Nays—Albeitz, Anderson, Barr, Boggs, Chislett, Dain, Dunseath, Houston, Jahn, Kremer, McMasters, Moorhead, Palmer, Pearson, Reed, Rook, Rosewell, Scott, Verner, Vetter, Waughter, Weldon, Welsh, Wilson and President Tomlinson—25.

The motion was accordingly declared lost.

Mr. McCandless asked if the ordinance was on its third reading.

The President stated that the paper was on its second reading, Councils (Oct. 15th) having refused to take it up. It could therefore only be passed by a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Barr moved a suspension of the rules and a final passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Reed.—You can't do that now; there's not enough here.

A vote was taken, resulting in twenty-four for and seventeen against. A three-fourths vote in its favor not being received, the motion was lost.

Mr. Morgan moved to adjourn. Voted down.

Mr. Reed moved to adjourn until this (Tuesday) evening, at seven o'clock, Councils then to re-assemble for consideration of water question. Not seconded.

RE LEASING MARKET STALLS.

Mr. Houston called up the special business for which the Councils had assembled—the report of the Market Committee.

The report was taken up and read, together with the action of Select Council, when Mr. Houston moved to lay the matter on the table. He explained that this was the desire of the Market Committee, who wished to settle the matter themselves with the butchers. The motion was carried.

Mr. Reed now renewed his motion, to adjourn until to-day, for consideration of the water question. Lost.

Council then adjourned.

THE END.

How the Typographical Union No. 7 was Dissolved—The Scallawags let Loose.

No tears were shed in this community by newspaper proprietors, or any other members of the business class, over the withdrawal or "bust up" of the high toned "Typographical Union No. 7." These men, scallawags and vagabonds, had attempted to rule the press of the city. They made rules to govern the action of proprietors; they made laws by which industry and labor were with, out cause placed above capital. A more exacting, a more tyranical organization was never known than the "Typographical Union." They assumed place as the capitalist, they paid wages, they regulated all the affairs of a newspaper, and left the Managing Editor and Business Manager out in the cold. Things have turned. These small souled, insulting and insolent intriguers have met with reverse. They are to-day without employment, starving and wretched. On Saturday night they met to consider their miserable situation. Everything was blank and void to them. The alternate of starving, or of working outside the "Union" was presented; which did they accept? Like whipped spaniels they came down, and singly and by groups they applied for situations to the *rat offices*. How have the mighty fallen!

These same fellows, basking in the sunshine of the Union, have declared that they would never desert that principle of independence which makes them free. And yet these poor, miserable "cusses" go over to the rat employers and on their hoquied knees beg for pardon and employment.

The GAZETTE proprietors have never yet employed a single man *under* the wages provided by the laws of the defunct Typographical Union. While not recognizing the right of that body to dictate terms to us, we have paid the rates. The GAZETTE has always paid full prices. We are heartily in favor of every living man receiving full value for his labor. We are in favor of the poor man growing rich, but we cannot hold these principles at the sacrifice of the earthly promise of the rich.

The GAZETTE has for many years been out of the Union. We have paid the largest prices exacted for work by the Union. We have acknowledged the rights of the Union; have played into their hands; have put ourselves into the position of being dictated to by them, but we don't care a "cuss." Go ahead, all of our employees. We have ignored enough to pay damages. We have characterenough to refute libels and we don't care a pinch of snuff about your friendship or your enmity. Crack your whip, and push ahead! We shall see what we shall see. We shall come out victorious in nine cases out of ten. "Shoo fly, don't bother me!"

The *Dispatch*, the *Mail*, the *Chronicle*, and the *Post* were out of the Union, previous to the adjournment *sine die*, and the *Commercial* was in position to dictate terms or follow in the wake of its contemporaries. The Union is dead. It can never again lift its impudent head. Its members will have to go elsewhere for work or linger and starve here at home. Tyranny cannot long triumph. The blighting curse leaders of the dead Union are dethroned, and when they again find power and positions in this neighborhood the trump of Gabriel shall have sounded and all things earthly will have passed away.

Opera House Music Store.

In these times of searching for articles of presentation, when persons of means can scarce decide how to invest among the endless variety of rich and valuable things decking our splendid stores, we desire particularly to call the attention of our readers—and especially the musical portion—to the immense stock of instruments now on exhibition at the Opera House Music Store on Fifth Avenue. The great display at this popular place exceeds all belief, and we observe new goods arriving continually. Messrs. Hoffman Hale & Co., the agents for for the Dunham & Son, Marschall & Mittauer, and Great Union Pianos; the great portable Pipe Organ; Carhart & Needham's unrivalled silver tongue organ and melodeon; Peloubet, Pelton & Co.'s organs, and the celebrated Lemto organs. Messrs. Hoffman & Hale are among the largest dealers in Musical Instruments in this city, and at the present time their holiday stock is immense. The most fastidious may be accommodated, and the manager, Mr. Dunseath, both as regards style, quality and price. The vast business done by this house is the subject of general comment. Pass by this great place at any time you may, you will witness large arrivals of musical goods and observe the most extensive shipments to customers going on. In view of the extraordinary magnitude of their business, it must needs be that this is the place to get suited. We therefore sincerely recommend parties about to purchase, to call at Hoffman & Hale's, where they will find goods and prices as can always be seen, and purchases made on most advantageous terms. Remember observe the sign of the Silver Tongue over the door.

Dr. Dowling To-night.

The present age is one of inquiry. The human mind is beginning to shake itself from the dogmas of the past. The cry is, what is truth? Every creed, every system believed, will be re-examined from all points in history. He who stands forth as the champion of "soul liberty," of equal rights, in religion, as well as in government, utters the universal sentiment of the Western Continent. It is a happy thing for us, that we have men raised up who have given themselves so much to the study of history that they can speak with power to the people.

Dr. Dowling, who was prevented from addressing the citizens of Pittsburgh, last Tuesday, by an accident on the railroad, is, we learn, to speak this (Tuesday) night, in Lafayette Hall. He is to speak on the subject of that noble sentiment, "Soul Liberty." He raised his voice amid the dark days of this Republic, thundering out equal rights to all men. He will approach his subject with that magnanimity, frankness and high-toned Christian courtesy which has won for him a high place in the estimation of his countrymen. His lecture cannot fail to be one of the best that has been delivered in this city.

On the Lost Senses.

This evening, in the Moorhead School House, Granville street, Mr. E. W. Whelan—himself blind—will lecture on the methods of instructing the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the deaf, dumb and blind. Mr. Whelan is a gentleman of intellect and culture and his lectures are exceedingly interesting. He is the founder of the Missouri Institution for the Blind and a teacher of long experience. During the evening he will give illustrations of how the blind overcome extraordinary difficulties, with an account of his own visit, without a guide, to the famous Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain. He will also read several letters written by the celebrated Lana Bridgeman, a deaf, dumb and blind girl, accounts of whom have been translated into many languages.

As Mr. Wheelan has been obliged by impaired health to relinquish teaching and engage in these lectures for his health and support his family, there should be a double satisfaction in patronizing them. An honest effort to be independent will be aided and useful instruction received. We hope the lecture will be largely attended. Admission 25 cents.

Holiday Gifts.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, No. 56 Fifth avenue, has just received a choice and carefully selected stock of new jewelry, watches, and fancy articles, suitable for holiday gifts, for ladies and gentlemen. Among the most beautiful and acceptable gifts, those in the jewelry line always are highly esteemed and appropriate. Mr. Dunseath with care expressly selected the stock for this purpose; and there is no house in the city which affords a richer display or more advantageous terms. Purchasers should drop in at 56 Fifth avenue, and look over the handsome assortment.

A night-soiler named Dohrman, at an early hour Saturday morning, emptied his load of nuisance on the Allegheny wharf at the foot of Hay street, and by accident his horse and cart went into the river. The horse, with great difficulty, was saved. During the day the cart was fished out. Query. Is the foot of Hay street the proper place to deposit such stuff? What does President McAuley think of the proceeding?

Renal Affections.

[From the Health Reporter.]

The frequency of Kidney affections, and the many complaints arising from disease of the Urinary Organ, give occasion for much study and investigation of those difficulties. The old and young, the high and low are more or less subject to these troublesome affections; from the diabetes of infants to the gout and gravel of old age, the most exposed laborer at his toil, to the luxurious proprietor at his ease.

From the very nature of our peculiar system of practice, we have, perhaps, had more experience in the treatment of these affections than usually falls to the lot of any practitioner in the same time. And it is in these affections more than any other that an examination of the urine is required, in order to understand the true nature of the disease. All urinary difficulties do not arise from gravel, nor do all gravelly indications arise from affection of the Kidneys, and it is by an examination of the *urine organ* that these facts are to be verified many times.

And it is by the precise distinction between the many ills belonging to these organs, which we are enabled to make by this examination that we are so successful in their cure.

The terrible sufferings, the writhing agonies, the painful difficulties, and the wretched sleeplessness occasioned by affections of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, make it a matter of study to the humane physician, worthy of the noble cause he has espoused.

And he who would put forth his utmost power for the relief of these terribly annoying diseases, whereby so many undergo the agony because of their delicacy, is not worthy to be trusted in the profession.

Many delicate ladies have lived a life of suffering from some of these diseases, who might have had years of health had the complaint been understood by their physician.

We believe that we have treated more patients laboring under these difficulties than any other physician in the State of Pennsylvania, west of the Allegheny Mountains, and do not hesitate to say that we have cured a greater per centage, by one-fourth, of all our patients than has been done by any others.

These facts can be verified from our records. We seldom fail to relieve our patients of their sufferings in these diseases *at once*. From close attention and long and patient investigation, we have learned to know the precise nature of all these affections, and have found out exactly the kind of medicines to be used in each. Our remidies in these are adapted to each particular case, and will give relief at once. Try for yourselves and verify the fact. Send a vial of urine, and we can send you the necessary medicine. L. OLDERIDGE, M. D. 132 Grant street.

Capsized.

Patrick Drumond and John Murphy hired a horse and buggy at Owen Fitzsimmons' livery stable yesterday, and started out for a drive. They had been out but a short time before they were both "salubrious," having visited a number of saloons, and while driving up Pennsylvania avenue at a killing pace, the buggy collided with a beer wagon, breaking one of the wheels of the buggy and throwing the occupants out. One of them fell in front of a wagon, the wheels of which passed over him, but owing to the amount of whisky he carried, he escaped uninjured. An officer seeing the condition of the men, arrested them and consigned them to the lockup, where they await a hearing.

"Mosquito Bites."—Sunburn, roughness of the skin immediately removed by using Milk of Violets. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers. Y. W. Brinckerhoff, N. Y., general agent.

Phrenology.—Fowler and Wells, at Lafayette Hall day and evening, will make examinations a few days longer. What to do and how to make the most of time and talent explained.

Employment Office.—Girls wanted for cooks and private families in the city. R. H. Long, at No. 12 Federal street, near bridge, Allegheny City, at the Dexter Washing Machine Office. 1m

Williamson's Shop, 190 Federal street, Allegheny, is a first class for luxurious bath, for shaving, hair dyeing, hair cutting and dressing, plain or by curling and frizzle; also, for cupping and leeching. T

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers. T

DIED:

JACKSON—On Sunday, December 12th, after late residence, Mount Washington, ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Jackson, in the 44th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, to proceed to the All ghany Cemetery.

UNDERTAKERS.

R. PATTERSON.....JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS,

Undertakers, corner of Fifth avenue and High street, Pittsburgh, and Main street, Sharpsburgh. Coffins and every description of funeral furniture furnished on the most reasonable terms in the city. Hearse and carriages furnished. Office open day and night.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, 67 and 69 MINERS' ALLEY, 67 and 69 FIFTH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where they will CONSTANTLY keep on hand a large assortment of Coffins, all sizes and qualities, at prices ranging from $5 to $100. Hearses furnished, also all kinds of Mourning Carriages furnished. Office open at all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON, UNDERTAKERS, No. 434 PENN STREET.

Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each.

COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au7

JOHN M. COOPER & CO., Bell and Brass Founders, ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE & ROLLING MILL BRASSES *Made Promptly to Order.* BABBIT'S METAL Made and Kept on Hand. Proprietors and Manufacturers of J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel STEAM PUMP. Office, 882 PENN STREET. Foundry, Cor. 17th and Railroad Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY G. HALE, MERCHANT TAILOR, Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets FALL AND WINTER STOCK NOW COMPLETE d14

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, CHARTERED IN 1864.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from 6 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent., free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—Geo. A. Berry, President; S. H. Hartman, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. Kinney, Secretary and Treasurer; A. E. Bradley, J. L. Graham, Al. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Eslian, Geo. Cochran, Rhoads, John Scott, Robt. Cochran, Christopher Zug, D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors my28-TF

NOVELTY WORKS. Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ADAMS, MCKEE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

PITTSBURGH, November 16, 1869.

J. K. Moorhead, Calvin Adams,
Stephen Jacobs, Samuel H. Reed,
Jacob Klinzer, David F. McKee,
S. Jarvis Adams, Turner Strowbridge.

The business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, under the firm of MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO. CALVIN ADAMS, J. K. MOORHEAD.

PITTSBURGH, November 29, 1869. de2:79

ALPERT & KOHLER, Manufacturers and Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, No. 38 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Particular attention given to Custom Work. We beg leave to direct the attention of the public to the fact that we are now prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes for persons troubled with Corns, Bunions, or deformed feet, under the personal supervision of our Mr. ALPERT, formerly of Allegheny City, who will be pleased to see his old customers again. We have adopted Mr. Alpert's mode of measuring the foot, by which we can be safe in warranting easy and comfortable Boots and Shoes for the tenderest feet. Give us a trial and be convinced.

ALPERT & KOHLER, 38 Market street Pittsburgh, Pa. jn2au91

NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A PARTNER.—With a small capital in a fire brick (clain clay) manufactory in successful operation. Address, at this OFFICE, D. ANDERSON.

WANTED.—SITUATION.—As BOOK KEEPER, ASSISTANT, or to arrange and close books and accounts. Add ess, J. MILLER, 101 Sandusky street, Allegheny.

WANTED.—From March or April next, THREE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with boarding for a small family, in a central locality in the City, in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Address, No. 5 GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED.—A few young Energetic LADIES to solicit orders for a good work. Can earn from $10 to $15 a week. For particulars, address F., THIS OFFICE.

WANTED.—TWO BOYS.—Apply at MOONEY'S BASKET FACTORY, Fremont street, Pleasant Valley, Allegh. y.

WANTED.—A Gentleman and LADY BOARDERS to occupy a comfortable room, on second floor, with boarding, at reasonable rates, in a very pleasant locality, Allegheny City. Address C. H., GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—HELP.—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 81 Sixth Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED—An AGENT for this City to sell the celebrated BALE RAM & TAUTON SEWING MACHINE, on which we offer terms more liberal than any other company. Call and examine at 161 Wood street.

H. C. WILCOX, Traveling Agent.

WANTED.—AGENTS everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only Practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED. — MORTGAGES. — $20,000 to Loan in large or small amounts. THOMAS K. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 179 Sixth street.

WANTED. — TO BORROW. — $3,000.—Three thousand dollars in sums of $500 or more, for two or three